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BOMBAY BRANCH ASIATIC

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8.462.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazett* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
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Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. AGRA, 1,906 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander Hillcoat, as above from Kurrachee on SATURDAY, the 8th April. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 31st March, and on MONDAY, the 3rd April, for Kurrachee, can carry forward cargo and passengers for transfer to the Agra.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. GOA, 1,905 Tons, 208 H.P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 25th March 1876, at 4 p. m.

	Mar.		Apr.
Leaves BOMBAY	25	Leaves Tuticorin	2
„ Ratnagherry	26	„ Colombo	3
„ Vingorla	26	„ Galle	4
„ Goa	26	„ Negapatam	7
„ Carwar	27	„ Madras	9
„ Mangalore	28	„ Coconada	11
„ Cannanore	29	„ Vizagapatam	12
„ Tellicherry	29	„ Bimlipatam	12
„ Calicut	30	„ Calingapatam	13
„ Beypore	3	„ Gopalpore	13
„ Cochin	31	„ False Point	14
„ Alleppey	31	Arrives CALCUTTA	15

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Acheen, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Mar. 1876.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.
				April.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2776	450	3rd—Suez, &c.
NUBIA	W.B. Hall	2096	450	5th—London direct.
SIAM	N.W. Hazelwood	3000	500	10th—Southampton.
ASSAM	G. F. Cates	3033	500	17th—Suez, &c.
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	2933	450	24th—Southampton.
				May.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2422	400	1st—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	8th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 8 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th March 187 .

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 4th April 1876, at 8 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. HINDOSTAN, Capt. N. Roskell, R.N.R. (3,113 Tons and 600 H. P.) will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 18th March 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st March 1876.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
DIRECT STEAMER TO LONDON.

THE P. and O. Company's S.S. NUBIA, (2.096 Tons, 450 Horse Power.) will be despatched for LONDON via SUEZ CANAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, at 8 P. M.

PASSAGE MONEY, (including Canal Fees.)

First Class	Rs. 680
Second Class	„ 370

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th March 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
UTOPIA	2731	678	....	....	11th March.
MACEDONIA	2272	484	19th Feb.	26th Feb.	8th April.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	18th Mar.	25th Mar.	17th May.
also—					
EUROPA	2277	424	will sail from Bom-	bay on or about	10th June.
NDIA	2289	500	do	do	do 10th July.
ACEDONIA	2272	486	do	do	do 10th August

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO	LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO SUCCEED THE BRANKSOME HALL.

THE TRENTHAM HALL will be despatched to LIVERPOOL on or about the 1st of May. [illegible] positive sailing date will be given at least a fortnight before the steamer sails.

The attention of intending passengers is particularly called to these fine steamers which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 knots and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons, 31st March.

THE above Vessel will have despatch about the date named. Sh has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Rates of [illegible] Wines and Spirits,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF Mr. COMERFORD,
AND LAST NIGHT OF
BLUE BEARD, OR THE HEATHEN CHINEE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23.
BENEFIT OF MR. W. H. WALLACE.
MILKY WHITE & Burlesque of ALADDIN.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24.
GRAND JUVENILE PERFORMANCE of the PANTOMIME.,
Commencing at 6 P.M. Children ½ price to all parts of the house.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25,
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY,
LEAH.

Doors open at half-past 8. Performance to commence at 9.

THE NEW FORT THEATRE,

APOLLO STREET,
ENTRANCE TO ENGLISH HOTEL.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH.
THE STAR COMPANY
IN
COMEDY, FARCE, AND BURLESQUE.
NAN THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.
ACIS AND GALATEA.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class..........Rs. 2 | Second Class..........Re. 1

Doors open at 8. Performance to commence [illegible]ock punctually.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. CERDIC, arrived from Liverpool, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Cerdic.

Bombay, 22nd March 1876.

WANTED, a SECOND-HAND SQUARE PIANO by any author, but in decent order and of more price. Apply to the MANAGER of this Paper.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL SALES of ABKARI and MADRAI FARMS in the MANGAON and MAHAD TALUKAS, of the Colaba Collectorate, for the year 1876-77, commencing from August 1st, 1876, will be held before the Collector of Colaba, at Mahad on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, 1876, and the following days.

2. For further particulars application to be made to the Collector of Colaba.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Collector.

Colaba, Collector's Office, Alibag, 15th March 1876.

FOR SALE,

A PAIR of Bay Arabs, height 14-2 and 14 1½, and set of double harness; also a Phaeton with a moveable hurricane top to form a closed carriage. The above turn-out is in good condition. Price Rupees 1,700.

A handsome Bay Arab, 14-2½, a good Hack, and has been ridden by a Lady, Rs. 600.

A Grey Pony, suitable for a boy, quiet and very sure footed, Rs. 40.

A Lady's Side Saddle and Bridle, by Jackmann, nearly new, Rs. 100.

A Boy's Saddle, Rs 30.

For particulars apply to Major JUSTICE, Camp, Esplanade.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act 1866.
and in the MATTER of the EAST INDIA BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

PURSHOTUMDASS VULLABDASS ....Petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the further hearing of the PETITION of the abovenamed Petitioner and the hearing of the Judge's Summons, dated 11th day of October last, as to the removal of the present Liquidators and the appointment of the new Liquidators which were to take place on the 20th instant, have been ADJOURNED to 10th day of April 1876 by the order of the Honorable Sir CHARLES SARGENT made in Chambers on the 20th instant in the above matter.—Dated this 20th day of March 1876.

HEARN & CLEVELAND,
Attorneys for the abovenamed Petitioner.

SPARKLING WINES.

THE Undersigned can now supply "BURGUNDY RED SPARKLING" finest quality. Price in Bond Rs. 30 for a dozen qts. and 32 for 2 doz. pts. CARTE ROUGE, a light DRY CHAMPAGNE for tiffin. Price in Bond Rs. 17 for a doz. qts. and 19 for 2 doz. pts. WACHTER'S BRAND in ½ pts. for Invalids. Price Rs. 26 for 2 doz. in Bond.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
Dean Lane, 15th March 1876.

PULVERMACHER'S
GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS

[illegible] rapid relief in the following complaints when all

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

REVISED LIST—MARCH 1876.

SHERRIES.	Cash Prices. Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice	Rs. 37 0	...
OLOROSO, pale, soft, fine flavour	37 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale	31 0	...
GOLDEN, rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine.	29 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	29 0	...
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner Wine	26 0	...
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	23 0	...
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17 0	...
MARSALA	17 0	...
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine.	38 0	...
PORTS.		
SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine bouquet and character	Rs 33 0	18 0
FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	28 0	15 8
WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	19 0	...
CHAMPAGNES.		
TREACHER & Co.'s Finest Creaming	Rs. 45 0	25 0
Do. do. half pints	...	14 0
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.'s Finest Dry	45 0	25 0
F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand	46 0	25 0
DRY SILLERY	40 0	22 0
FINE SPARKLING	34 0	...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	29 0	16 0
SPARKLING SAUMUR	26 0	...
CLARETS.		
BORDEAUX { Excellent Cup or }	Rs. 9 8	...
PETIT MEDOC { Breakfast Wines }	12 0	7 0
MEDOC, Superior	15 0	9 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE (Good Dinner Wine)	20 0	11 0
CHATEAU LAROSE { Superior After }	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX { Dinner Wines }	30 0	16 0
BURGUNDIES.		
CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 28 0	15 0
POMMARD	25 0	13 8
MACON	23 0	12 8
BEAUNE	18 8	10 8
CHABLIS	17 0	...
RICH SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red or White	38 0	21 0
HOCKS.		
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Rs. 35 0	19 0
FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBREITSTEIN.	43 0	23 8
JOHANNISBERG (STILL)	42 0	23 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH „	37 0	19 8
NIERSTEIN „	26 0	14 0
HOCHHEIM „	25 0	13 8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) „	24 0	...
LAUBENHEIM „	17 8	10 0

MOSELLES.	Cash Prices. Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints
FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 35 0	...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	34 0	19 8
FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	40 0	22 8
SCHARZBERG (STILL)	33 0	17 8
SUPERIOR MOSELLE „	29 0	15 8
MUSCATEL MOSELLE „	..	14 0
WINNINGEN „	21 0	...
SAUTERNES.		
HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine	Rs. 31 0	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	23 0	...
BARSAC, light Table Wine	19 0	...
SPIRITS.		
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit	Rs. 30 0	...
COGNAC, Old Pale	27 0	...
COGNAC, Pale	23 0	..
GIN, London Old Tom	18 8	...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, per case of 15 large flasks	27 8	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	22 0	...
WHISKEY, Irish	22 8	...
WHISKEY, Scotch	20 0	..
HENNESSY'S BRANDY	26 0	..
MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	26 0	...
MARTELL'S do.	26 0	...
EXSHAW'S No. 1 do.	36 0	...
LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.	Per	Bottle.
CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 4 0	2 4
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, (the finest)	3 12	2 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	2 12	1 8
CHARTREUSE from the Monastery } Green	7 0	3 12
} Yellow	5 8	3 0
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy	3 8	...
CREME DE NOYEAU	3 8	2 8
CREME DE CITRONELLE	3 4	...
CREME DE ROSE	3 4	1 12
CREME DE VANILLE	3 4	1 12
ANISETTE	3 4	...
VERMOUTH	1 4	...
MILK PUNCH	...	1 12
FREEMASONS' LIQUEUR	...	1 12
	Per	Dozen.
GINGER WINE	17 0	...
ORANGE WINE	...	...
ORANGE BITTERS	18 0	10 0
ANGOSTURA BITTERS	44 0	24 0
POMALO AND ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s BRANDY BITTERS WINE BITTERS } ½ Pints.	...	12 0

A variety of other Liqueurs in Stock.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MESSES, CLUBS, AND TRADERS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRUNKS, BAGS AND PORTMANTEAUS.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS
ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO INSPECT
ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S
Large and Superior Stock of the above.

	Inches	Price.
GENT'S OVERLAND [illegible]NKS—Best Japanned Canvas, with strong [illegible]ss Locks. The Correct Cabin Height	27 30 33 36	25 0 28 0 31 0 34 0
Extra Quality—Stout dull Canvas, Edges bound with Leather. The strongest and best Trunk made, highly recommended for Cabin use	30 33 36	35 0 38 0 43 0
TRAYS to fit the above...........from	...	3 8
LADIES' OVERLAND TRUNKS—Fitted with Tray, upper Dress Compartment, and Moveable Millinery Division	33 36	50 0 55 0
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS—To fit under seat, wide and flat. Best Brown Leather, fitted with Shirt Case, &c. A very useful article	20 22 24	22 0 24 0 26 0
THE SAME MAKE AS ABOVE—Covered with Tan Canvas, very strong and durable, fitted with outside Straps, for Coat or Rug, and finished with best Brass Lever Lock. We recommend this article for Continental Travelling or hard wear	22 24 26 30	28 0 31 0 34 0 41 0
BEST SOLID LEATHER—Fitted and finished as above in all details	24 26	45 0 51 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS—Extra Thick Substance made with Turned Edges. Copper riveted. The Corners clamped with Brass, Buckles, and Straps of the best quality, fitted with Patent Lock. The most durable and best finished article manufactured	30	100 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Expanding, made of [illegible]ck Hide Leather, possessing great capa[illegible] light and strong, fitted with Patent [illegible]nd outside Rug or Coat Straps	20 22 24	30 0 35 0 40 0
[illegible] BAG—Same make as above. [illegible] fittings of the best de-	22	40 0

	Inches.	Price
COURIER BAGS—Stout Tan Canvas with Patent Spring Lock, outside Pocket for Papers, &c. Strap passing round bottom for extra security		8 8 9 8 11 8
COURIER BAGS—Stained Oxhide, the strongest made		12 8
THE SANDRINGHAM DRESSING BAG—Fitted with every article necessary for the Traveller. The dressing and writing materials are separately arranged in a most convenient manner, leaving a large space available for Kit		350 0
AIR-TIGHT CASES—Suitable for Uniform, made of best Japanned Black Tin. Strong Locks and Handles, most usefull for Travellers	24 26 28 31	26 0 28 0 35 0 40 0
EXTRA LARGE—Suitable for Ladies with Patent Lid to allow being placed in wood case	34	50
TRAVELLING BATHS—Portable for Travellers, made of strong Vulcanized Iron, fitted with Basket, forming a commodious Trunk, finished with strong Lever Lock and Leather Strap	24 29 31	35 0 40 0 45 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS—Made a strong Beechwood, high sloping Backs, finished throughout with strong Screws		9 8 11 8 13 8
RUG STRAPS—With the new registered Handle, easy to carry, securing a Stick or Umbrella as firm as a Large Rug		2 0 2 12
MONEY BELTS—Made of best Bridle Leather, strongly sewn		3 8 4 8
SOVEREIGN BOXES—The safest and most compact Gold Purse yet introduced		3 0 3 8
[illegible]—Best Brown Leather, the inner [illegible] moveable, small articles can be		12 8
[illegible] make as above, made of		19 0
[illegible] moveable fittings		22 0

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, on one of the best spots on the Hill, lately in the occupation of Dr. T. G. Hewlett. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS.		
Pere Labet St. Estephe Medoc	Rs. 9 per doz. qts.	
St. Estephe „	„ 10 „	
Chateau de Frands (H. & C. Balaresque).	„ 14 „	
Les Canons (do.)	„ 16 „	
Chateau St. Julien	„ 16 „	
Chateau Leoville (H. & C. Balaresque)	„ 22 „	
Do. (Poyferre)	„ 22 „	
Chateau Lafitte (H. & C. Balaresque)	„ 26 „	

HOCKS.

From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence,
Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 per doz. qts.	Rs. 9 per doz. pints.
Geisenheimer	„ 18 „	
Liebfraumilch	„ 20 „	„ 12 8 „
Steinwein (in glass jugs)	„ 20 „	
Hockheimer	„ 24 „	
Rudesheimer	„ 26 „	
Marcobrunner	„ 30 „	
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 „	

CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche	Rs. 25 per doz. qts.	
Eugene Clicquot	„ 40 „	Rs. 22 8 per doz. p'ts.
Extra dry Champagne	„ 40 „	„ 22 8 „

BRANDY.

COGNAC (MULLER FRERES)	Rs. 20 per dozen quarts
FINEST GERMAN ASPARAGUS	„ 24 per doz. tins.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort

PERINET'S CHAMPAGNES, Rs. 30 and Rs. 45.
A. COLLIN'S CARTE BLANCHE, Rs. 30
ROUYER, GUILLET'S PURE COGNAC,
Rs. 15 Pints; Rs. 8, Half-pints.
BASS' BEER, from Cameron & Saunders, Rs. 58.
DUTCH BEER, Rs. 4-12 per dozen quarts.
ASHBURNER'S AMONTILLADO, Rs. 24.
G. PRELLER & Co.'s EXCELLENT
CLARETS, direct from Bordeaux,
Rs. 9 to Rs. 15.
BECHADE LAFFONT & Co.'s CLARETS, Rs 8.
Do. do. BRANDY, Rs. 18.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

EXTENSION OF THE DAKORE BRANCH RAILWAY TO PALI.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of the Works will be received up to the 30th instant. Plans and specifications may be seen on application.

Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

General Offices, Bombay, 18th March 1876.

THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of March 1876, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on SATURDAY, the 4th day of March 1876:—

"That the Directors be and are hereby authorised in addition to the powers conferred upon them by the 54th clause of the Articles of Association as well as by a special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 15th November 1873, and confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 25th November 1873, either by Bills of Exchange or other negotiable instrument pledging the credit of the Company, or by mortgage of any of the property of the Company, whether moveable or immoveable, to raise and borrow for the purposes of the Company moneys not exceeding on the whole two Lacs of Rupees."

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th March 1876.

THE "ORIENTAL FIGARO,"
A SERIO-COMIC VERSION
OF
SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND LITERARY TOPICS
ILLUSTRATED
BY
"CARO,"

and universally pronounced to be the best Paper of its class ever produced in India.

Rates of Subscription (*in advance.*)

	12 months	6 months	3 months.
With postage to Mofussil	Rs. 22 0 0	12 0 0	7 8 0

Subscriptions may be paid to, and contracts for Advertisements made with

THACKER, VINING & Co.,
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

THE "GLOBE EXPRESS"—SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.—Prepaid packages forwarded through this Agency are conveyed from the port of BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL by fast Steamers at the low rate of SIX ANNAS PER LB. or RUPEES TWO PER CUBIC FOOT. (Jewellery, Watches, and other valuables excepted.) Large shipments charged at cargo rates. For further particulars apply to

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.,
Bombay Agents.

A CATHOLIC LADY, who has formerly resided for some years in India, but is now settled at Home, wishes to take charge of two or three young Children whose parents are obliged to remain in India, and educate them with her own family. Her house is in one of the most airy healthy parts of Bayswater, she has a resident Catholic Governess and goes every year for a couple of months to the seaside. References uen to the Clergy of the Parish and to the Fathers of Farm treet For address, apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TEAK TIMBER AND SCANTLINGS FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICES.

MESSRS. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co., IRON and TIMBER MERCHANTS, thank the Engineers, Contractors and the Public for the liberal support they have hitherto received, and beg to acquaint them that they have for Sale from fresh arrivals—

A large quantity of First Class TEAK SQUARES, SCANTLINGS, BOARDS and BATTENS of all sizes.

DEALWOOD FLOORING BOARDS, planed tongued and oved, ½ and ¾ inch thick by 6 inches wide.

VANIZED CORRUGATED SHEET IRON and ENG d SWEEDISH BAR IRON of all sizes and descriptions.

lphinstone Circle, 1st January 1876.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
T AND SON'S,
PART ROW,
AND HARNESS
SCRIPTION,
URS,

NOTICES.

EMPTY BOTTLES WANTED.

THE MURREE BREWERY COMPANY will be glad to receive TENDERS for the DELIVERY in KURRACHEE of ANY QUANTITY (up to TWO LACS) of empty BLACK BEER or WINE BOTTLES.

Address:—MANAGING BREWER,
Murree Brewery Company, Limited,
Murree, Punjab.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Anglo-Indian Insurance Company, (Limited) was called for Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M., but a sufficient number of Shareholders to form a quorum not having attended, the Meeting was ADJOURNED till WEDNESDAY, the 22nd March 1876, at 3 P.M., when the business previously advertised will be brought forward for disposal.

By Order,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th March 1876.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES
FOR
MAHABLESHWUR.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons and Customers, that he has added a very large number of select HORSES and Comfortable CARRIAGES to his already large ESTABLISHMENT to meet the increasing demand of the coming MAHABLESHWUR SEASON, and is now prepared to pre fous engagements for PHAETONS, from POONA to MAHABLESHWUR, at the REDUCED RATE of Rs. THIRTY-FIVE per Phaeton including all charges, such as Tolls, Coolies, &c.

This specially Reduced Rate will be available to those of his *patrons only* who will kindly book their orders during the *Current Month*, so as to enable the undersigned to make needful arrangements for supplying the conveyances.

FRAMJEE ARDASEER,
Government Mail Contractor,
Between Poona and Belgaum,
Dhond and Ahmednuggur,
Sherool and Mahableshwur

Poona, No. 28, Civil Lines, 1st February 1876.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

AUCTION SALE

This day Wednesday 22nd March, at ½ past 4 p. m.

SEVERAL SERVICEABLE HORSES belonging to Dealers and Gentlemen proceeding Home will be sold to close account.

1 Open Carriage by "Vesey," of Bath.
1 Do do by "Ness."

Gentlemen wishing to send their Carriages or Horses may send them to stand at the Stables for inspection from TO-MORROW, at 6 A. M.

Catalogues can be had at the Stables.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.

20th March 1876.

FOR SALE,
ICE WORKS AT MHOW,
ALL IN GOOD WORKING ORDER.

THE Owner is relinquishing the business owing to ill-health. The concern is a profitable one, and when the Railway through Mhow is open, there is every probability of the incomings increasing considerably.

For particulars Address:—

Mrs. STOCKBRIDGE,
ICE WORKS,
MHOW

19th February, 1876.

J. NEUBERG.

A FRESH SHIPMENT OF
Th. BICHE-LATOUR'S
FAVORITE CLARETS.
JUST TO HAND.

MEDOC VIEUX,
A GOOD, SOUND, WHOLESOME WINE.

Per Doz. Quarts	Rs. 11 0 0
„ Pints	„ 6 8 0

PAUILLAC,
SUPERIOR, FULLER BODY AND BOUQUET.

Per Doz. Quarts	Rs. 13 0 0
„ Pints	„ 7 8 0

ST. JULIEN,
A RICH, FULL-BODIED AFTER-DINNER WINE, OF EXQUISITE AROMA.

Per Doz. Quarts	Rs. 18 0 0
„ Pints	„ 10 0 0

A trial of the above CHOICE WINES is respectfully invited, and comparison made with similarly quoted Brands of other Houses.

STILL HOCK.
FOR THE HOT WEATHER

BODENHEIMER	per Doz.	Quarts	Rs. 15 0
GEISENHEIMER	„	Quarts	„ 16 0
Do.	„	Pints	„ 9 0
NIERSTEINER	„	Quarts	„ 20 0
Do.	„	Pints	„ 11 0
RUDESHEIMER	„	Pints	„ 12 0
MARCOBRUNNER	„	Quarts	„ 26 0
Do.	„	Pints	„ 14 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	„	Quarts	„ 28 0
HOCHHEIMER	„	Quarts	„ 32 0
Do.	„	Pints	„ 17 0

5 per Cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozen Quarts.

For consumption in Hot Climates no Wines can surpass and very few can equal

GERMAN WINES.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NOW READY AT ALL BOOKSELLERS,

THE EASTERN MENACE; OR SHADOWS OF COMING EVENTS.
BY LIEUT-COLONEL ARTHUR CORY,
BENGAL STAFF CORPS.
Crown 8vo., Cloth, 5s.

"An ably written book."—*Army and Navy Gazette.*
"A very clever little book."—*Standard.*
"We welcome Colonel Cory's singularly able work as a valuable addition to the existing stock of knowledge on Central Asiatic politics."—*Globe.*
"Colonel Cory has made a valuable contribution to the literature of the Central Asian question."—*Examiner.*
"A very interesting book, full of facts, warnings and suggestions."—*Broad Arrow.*

HENRYS. KING AND CO., LONDON.

LEA & PERR

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 21st March 1876.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed steady, Surats very firm, the sales reaching 16,000 bales of which 4,000 were Surats. On the spot there is an advance of 1-16d. per lb. quoted in Fair Dhollera and Oomrawuttee, but other kinds are unchanged, and for arrivals Reuter gives no quotations. From private sources we learn, however, that there were sales of G. F. Oomra March-April shipment Canal at 5d., G. F. Dhollera at 5d., and Good Ginned Broach at 5 15-16d. per lb., buyers at 1-16d. less.

This morning's Market opened firm, probable sales 1,2000, actual imports 8,000 bales.

From New York, yesterday's telegrams quote Mid. Uplands on the spot at 13 cents; May shipment at 13⅜ cents, an advance in both cases of ⅛ cent. per lb Gold has receded to 114, while Exchange has advanced to $ 4·87 per £ sterling. The receipts of Cotton at the ports are as follows:—

		1876	1875	1874
Two days' Receipts	...	12,000	11,000	17,000
Three days' „	...	22,000	16,000	26,000

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were steady. The London General Produce Markets were unchanged. At the Tanned Skin sales 953,000 skins were sold. The sales were very flat. Goat Skins generally 5d. to 6d., Sheep Skins 2d. to 3d. per lb. lower. Fair Rio Coffee at New York is at 17 cents.

Consols are quoted this morning at 94⅜; French Rentes at 104½.

Sterling Exchange to-day has undergone one of those sudden and unforeseen movements which have been so frequent of late. In the morning business opened with a fairly steady feeling at yesterday's closing rates, buyers and sellers alike showing no great anxiety to operate. In the course of the afternoon, however, advices were received of a collapse in rates in Calcutta and at the close it is impossible to give quotations although probably something like a decline of one per cent. from yesterday's figures would be near the mark.

Bank Bills on demand in the afternoon were sold at 1s. 8⅜d., and for 3 months' sight Credits April delivery 1s. 8⅜d. was offered and refused, so that 1s. 8⅜d. may be taken as about the price for ready. We hear of no special cause to account for this sudden reaction and it would be useless therefore offering speculations on the subject, but in all probability it is the prospect of an additional supply of Silver from some outside quarter.

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual business. For demand we quote 99⅞ and 60 days' sight 98½, sellers.

Government Paper is unaltered in nominal value, although there is a shade more enquiry, and in the bazaar some few transactions have taken place. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 99 to 99¼; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 100; Fives-and-a half, Rs. 100½.

The Share Market has been somewhat more active to-day and a considerable business has been done, although at slightly irregular values. Bank of Bombays are unchanged. Nationals are Re. 1 lower. Land Companies are quiet at previous quotations. In Spinning and Weaving shares as a general rule a slight improvement has been established. Press shares are steady and mostly unchanged, but Mofussils are Rs. 5 higher.

The Cotton Market at Colaba was quite excited this morning, sellers generally asking an advance of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy, but this had the effect of stopping business and the transactions after all have not been particularly large. Mowa half-pressed has been bought at Rs. 184 to Rs. 184½ and Ginned Broach at Rs. 200 to Rs. 201, but it is in Oomrawuttee that the largest rise has taken place, Akote being now quoted at Rs. 182, Good Fair at Rs. 173, Fully Fair at Rs. 165 and Fair at Rs. 160 per candy. These prices are much beyond the level of Liverpool and can only be explained as speculative on the expectation of a short crop. In the up-country markets the arrivals continue remarkably small and here we still keep on a much smaller basis than last year, so that the current estimates of 250,000 to 300,000 bales short exports as compared with the first six months of last year seem likely to be realised. Receipts here yesterday were 7,213 bales, making a total of 20,142 bales for the past few days.

Freights are very dull, but so far unchanged. The two steamers on the Liverpool berth have been engaging small lots at £2-1 3 to £2-2-6, but shippers generally are holding for £2 and under in the expectation of some of the disengaged steamers now in harbour being put on, while the [illegible] there is no change. Two sailing ships have been fixed for the U. K. at £2-7-6 per ton April-May loading.

In Piece Goods there has been rather less doing to-day. An uncertain feeling has prevailed respecting Exchange and Importers have accordingly been less pressing sellers, while buyers will only operate at the previous decline.

Coals have been somewhat quieter of late, but a reduction in prices has brought out buyers again, and we hear of the sale of a steamer cargo of Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 20⅜ and a ship cargo of Laird's Welsh Hartley at Rs. 19¼ per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
600,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	97
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New	687½
4,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I.L. & China	275
40,000	[illegible]	all	6 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	800
60,000	400	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	195
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	109
80,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	515

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	[illegible]	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	266
	£20	108 14 0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
	£20	65 7 2	do.	Ditto	72
	£20	21 12 1	do.	Ditto	32
	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
	£15	[illegible]	do.	Do. New Shares	245

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

Englishman's Office, Thursday Evening.

The value of money has further hardened this week and the increased dearness has now spread to the bazaar. At the Bank here, no further advance has been [illegible] Bombay [illegible] 1 per cent [illegible] Govean- [illegible] ing

2 centimes advance; viz., Fr. 2-24 and Fr. 2-26 for three and six months' sight, respectively.

Bombay.—Bank Bills on demand stand at par, with business done at that price; sixty days' sight quote at 98-2 0 to 98-4-0.

China.—Business has been dragging, and much of the opium financing appears to have been arranged locally. There have been some sales, however, at 216½ and 217, private bills at thirty days' sight.

Stocks and Shares.

There is not the slightest improvement to record in any department, and, until the appearance of money becomes more settled, a better state of things is very improbable.

Government Securities have further receded, and have a heavy appearance still, although not quite so depressed as they were a day or two ago. Nothing new has transpired as to the intentions of Government about fresh loans, thick darkness still shrouding its policy for remedying the unforeseen loss that is arising on its remittances to England. Unless something be shortly done about the 5½ per cent. rupee loan, about 6 crores of it may shortly be seen coming out here, in competition with Council Bills and silver, and the last state of Exchange may be worse than the first. If a 4 per cent. gold loan were tendered in exchange for the 5½ per cent. rupee loan, even at something like present price of the former in London, it would almost certainly be largely availed of; Government would make a large saving in interest, and the position both of the currency and of the public debt would be materially improved. Four per cent. paper has been sold at from 4 annas premium down to 2 annas discount; four and a half at from 14 annas down to 4 annas premium; and five and a half at from 2⅜ to 2⅞ premium. Quotations now stand as under:—

4 per cents. ... ... 99 ⅞ to 100.
4½ per cents. ... ... 100 ⅜ to ½
5½ per cents. ... ... 102 ⅜ to ½

Bank Shares have drooped, but subsequently recovered partially. Bank of Bengal from 1,395 to 1,400, and National from 108½ to 109½.

Tea Shares.—Again very little done. Holta 101; Central Cachar 133; Upper Assam 26 to 27; Singell ex-dividend, 99 and 100; Debing 49.

Spinning Mill Shares.—Dull and generally lower; very few transactions. Calcutta Jute 80; Howrah 71,73,74, and then 69; Bowreah 84.

Miscellaneous Shares.—India General Steam are again higher; sales at 475 and 480 Bengal Iron 1 premium; Landing and Shipping 44½ and 45.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Zealot, 862 tons, Captain W. Bests, ailed yesterday for Calombo via Calicut, in ballast.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Gwalior, 1,719 tons, Captain J. C. Babot, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with China Mails, 1618½ chests opium, general cargo, and Mr. Jenkin as a passenger.

The ship Isabella Matt, 1153 tons, Captain S. Groves, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Liverpool (October 30th), with a cargo of 1,650 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The barque Walls Castles, 625 tons, Captain H. A. Browne, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Moulmein (February 7th), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messers. Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.

The ship Khersonese, 1,710 tons, Captain James Chapman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (November 9th), with a cargo of 1,900 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

The s. s. Caradoc, 861 tons, Captain Alfred Young, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Swansea, 10th Suez, 27th February, and Jeddah 11th March via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1351½ tons coals, 100 cases copper, 1 bag specie and three hundred and forty-one pilgrims from Jeddah. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
21	Caradoc (s)	Young	Swansea, Feb 10.
	Cerdic (s)	Robertson	Liverpool, Feb 12.
	Isabella Mott	Groves	Liverpool, Oct 30.
	Khorsonese	Chapman	Liverpool, Nov 9.
	Walls Castles	Browne	Moulmein, Feb 7.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
21	Dominion	Thomas	Rangoon.
	Prince Amadeo	Linskill	London and Hull.
	Northumberland	Sandrais	Moulmein.
	A des	Gibb	Dunkirk.
	Liberator	Watson	Calicut.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Coast and Cutch.
	Gwalior (s)	Babot	China, &c.
	Zealot (s)	Best	Colombo and Calicut.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Umballa, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Goa, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Venetia, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Nubia, to London.
Ship Parthia, to United Kingdom.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
16	Teviot (s)	....	Calcutta.
17	Mecca (s)	....	Rangoon, & N. Ports.
18	Socotra (s)	....	Bombay.
19	Tibre (s)	....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
16	Teviot (s)	....	London.
17	Ava (s)	....	Bombay.
18	Henry Miller	....	Masulipatam.

DAILY IMPORTS.—March 21.

From Liverpool.

Zeale s—9 packages hardware, Eayabhoy Tyebally.
Atalanta s—5 cases varnish, Joseph Soares; 9 casks iron chain, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.
Bengal s—2,438 bars iron, Damoder Pragjee.
Clive s—50 boxes bar soap, Jooma Succoor.
Trafalgar s—1,167 bundles hoop iron, Knoop and Co.

From London.

City of Baltimore s—6 cases cologne water, Ardashir and Co.
Abydos s—75 cases. window glass, Amroodin Fazally; 50 cases copper sheets, B and A Hormusjee.
Trafalgar s—15 casks salamoniac, Toolseedass Khimjee.
Venetia s—8 cases broad cloth, Merwanjee and Co.

From Venice.

Juno s—24 casks beads, Shuriffally Goolam Hoosen.

DAILY EXPORTS.—March 21.

For Liverpool.

Baron Colonsay—400 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 50 bales cotton, Framjee, Sands and Co.
Cape Verd—250 bales cotton, Bhugwanjee Chutoorbhooj; 20 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 225 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 150 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.
British Ambassador—200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 150 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Trafalgar; 84 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 500 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.
Twilight—250 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Persia—25 cwts coir yarn and 60 cwts coir rope, Heerjee Purbhut.
Helen Scott—250 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Yeddo s—160 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 50 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass; 2 bales wool, Ebram Noordin and Co; 7 bales wool, Dossabhoy Mugun; 100 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass; 65 bales cotton, Muthuradass Nensey; 54 bales cotton, Abdoola Moosa; 300 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 364 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 20 bales cotton, Faizulla Khakey; 109 bales cotton, Cooverji Lilladhur; 700 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 150 [illegible] cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co; 75 bales cotton [illegible] Cassels and Co; 150 bales cotton. Lyon and Co [illegible] cotton, Vithuldass Corjee; 50 bales wool, Nu[illegible] dass; 50 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee; [illegible] Bhugwandass Pursotumdass.

For London.

Dablia s—22 bales skins, Chinie Ram[illegible] fibre, Madhowjee Ghella; 4 cas[illegible] Myadas Ramchunder; 4 b[illegible] Joosub Lutiff; 142 cwts [illegible] 40 bales cotton, Vithuld[illegible] Goolamhoosein; 17 c[illegible] Currimbhoy Hussonbh[illegible]
Pekin s—510 cwts rape [illegible] coffee, Ardaseer C[illegible] hangerjee and C[illegible] cwts cloves, T[illegible] Futtay Ma[illegible] cwts my[illegible]
Clydesdale[illegible]

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—March 19.

Fife, Col, Bombay R E, on duty, from Poona.

March 20.

McCausland, Major, Bombay R A, on duty, from Kirkee.
Beaufort, Lieut, Bombay R A, on duty, from Kirkee.
White, Surg, Bombay R H A, on duty, from Kirkee.
Nutt, Captain, Bombay Pol Employ, on duty, from Nassick.

March 21.

Gilson, Captain, Bombay 3rd K O Hussars, on duty, from Deolalee.
Mackenzie, Captain, Bengal R H A, on leave, from Meerut.
Woati low, Captain, Madras 22nd Regt, to appear before a Medl Board, from Hoosingabad.

DEPARTURES.—March 20.

Fife, Col, Bombay R E, on furlough, to England.

March 21.

McCausland, Major, Bombay R A, on duty, to Baroda.
White, Surg, Bombay R H A, on duty, to Baroda.
Beaufort, Lieut, Bombay R A, on duty, to Baroda.
Morris, Col, Bombay Infantry, on duty, to Poona.
Nutt, Captain, Bombay Pol Employ, on duty, to Bhownuggur.
Lechmere, Captain, Bombay 20th Regt N I, on leave.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 16th March 1876.*)

The C-in-C in India is pleased to sanction the following retirements:—

10th Hussars—Subject to approval by H Maj, Sub-Lt Oliver Heywood Jones is permitted to retire from the service, dated 1st March 1876.

73rd Foot—Subject to approval by H Maj, Lt H J Harrison, is permitted to retire from the service, receiving such sum as may be awarded him by the Army Purchase Comrs as the value of his Commission, dated 9th March 1876.

H E is pleased to make the undermentioned appointments:—

2nd Battalion 9th Regiment—Lt S H P Graves, having passed in the Higher Standard to be interpreter, dated 1st Feb 1876.

1st Battalion 11th Regiment.—Lt C M FitzGerald, having passed in the Higher Standard to be Interpreter, dated 19th Feb 1876.

63rd Regiment.—Lt H E Ravenshaw having passed in the Higher Standard to be Interpreter, dated 18th Feb 1876.

1st Bengal Cavalry.—Lt G G Dawes, 2nd Squdn Subn to officiate as 1st Squdn Subn, vice Burton, offg as 3rd Sqdn Officer, dated 18th Feb 1876.

15th Bengal Cavalry—Lt F R Ditmas, 2nd Sqdn to officiate as 1st Sqdn, vice Apperley, offg as 3rd Sqdn Officer, dated 25th Feb 1876.

Lt C S Wheeler, 13th Hussars, a candidate for the S C, to officiate as 2nd Squdn Subn on probation, vice Ditmas, dated 25th Feb 1876.

1st Native Infantry—Lt Col F J Craigie, 2nd in Comd and Offg Comdt to be Comdt, vice McMullin, who vacates on succeeding to Cols' allowance, dated 1st March 1876.

Maj L H P DeH Larpent, Wing Officer and Offg in 2nd Comd, vice Craigie, dated 1st March 1876.

Capt G Atkins, 1st Wing Subn and Offg Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer, vice Larpent, dated 1st March 1876.

Capt W M Molyneux, 2nd Wing Subn, and offg Qrmr to be 1st Wing Subn, vice Atkins, continuing to officiate as Qrmr, dated 1st March 1876.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

Royal Engineers—Lt J L Macpherson to be Capt from the 1st March 1876

64th Regiment—Maj A H Tucker to rank as Maj from the 13th Sept 1873.

103th Regiment—Maj H C Macdonald to be Lt Col from the 21st Jan 1876.

With reference to G G O No 233, dated the 3rd March 1876, Deputy Surg Genl F F Allen, C B, is posted to the Dacca Circle as a temporary arrangement.

Lt Col J H Brown, 21st Bde R A, is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Morar for duty. To travel at the public expense.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

Saugor District Order, dated the 15th Dec 1875, appointing Capt H C Stevens, 3rd Mad Light Cavy, to officiate as Depy Asst Qrmr Genl, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt G R J Shakespear, and until the arrival of Maj H A Little.

Peshawar District Order, dated the 28th Feb 1876, appointing Surg G J Gibson, doing duty with 1-17th Foot, Station Staff Surgn, with effect from the 27th Feb 1876, vice Surg J McConaghey M D.

Dated the 2nd March 1876, appointing Surgn Maj C P Costello to the Offg medical charge of the 20th Punjab N I.

Sialkot Brigade Order, dated the 31st Jan 1876, appointing Surg Maj C G Irwin, M B, to the medical charge of the Bgde Staff with effect from the date of departure of Surg Maj H Potter, M D, 17th Bl Cavy.

Rawal Pindi Brigade Order, dated the 5th Feb 1876, directing Surg W A C Roe, 21st Punjaub N I, to assume medical charge of the 11th Bengal Lancers, in addition to his other duties, vice Surg G Watson, M D.

2nd Battalion 12th Foot—Batn Order, dated the 4th Feb 1876, appointing Lt R T E Dowse, to be Asst Instructor of Musketry, vice Lt G A B Godbold, appointed provisionally by G O C C, dated 15th Nov 1875, p 591, with effect from the 1st Feb 1876.

11th Bengal Lancers—Regtl Order, dated the 25th Feb 1876, appointing Capt W W H Scott, 1st Sqdn Subn, to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 4th idem vice Capt G R J Shakespear, 3rd Sqdn Officer, appointed Offg Depy Asst Adjt Genl at Head Quarters.

Sappers and Miners—Corps Order, dated the 28th Feb 1876, appointing Lt S H Exham, Rl Eng, to officiate as Adjt in place of Lt G W Bartram, Rl Eng, proceeding to England, on leave, with effect from the 1st Mar 1876.

Addendum—To the Regtl Order, of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, dated 15th April 1875, confirmed in G O C C, dated 27th idem, page 205, after the appointment of Lt J C F Gordon, "add in addition to his other duties as Offg 1st Sqdn Subn."

(This cancels the Addendum published in G O C C, dated 29th Jan 1876, page 31.)

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

1-11th Foot.—Capt J H Bamfield, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Q mr W Mullins, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

2-12th Foot.—Capt A H Brittain, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Lt J S Tillyer-Blunt, to the port of embarkation, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

48th Foot.—Capt F Sedley, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Lt C F H Spencer, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

54th Foot—Maj (Local Lt Col) J H H Gammell, to the port of embarkation, for 10 days from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

73rd Foot—Lt M I Gibbs, to Calcutta, from the date of quitting Regt, to the 4th May, to study the native languages.

Staff Corps—Col R A Napier, (doing duty Delhi,) to Mussoorie and Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Colonel C R ay, (doing duty at Meerut,) to Murree and Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct on private affairs.

Col A Irvine, (doing duty at Meerut,) to Landour from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Lt Col S S, Houlderson, (doing duty at Meerut,) to Murree Simla and Bijnore, from the 1st May to the 15th Oct on private affairs.

Bengal Infantry—Col C O'B Palmer, (doing duty at Meerut,) to Mussoorie, and hills north of Dehra from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

British Medical Service—Surg Maj W B Wallis, to Bombay before a medical board.

Surg J E Purdon, M B, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Surg J Fraser, M D, to England from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Surg H Bradford, to England from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Mach 18.)

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to permit Mr H M Rogers to resign H M's Bl C S, with effect from the 16th Nov last.

The Hon'ble A Eden, Chief Commissioner of British Burma, reported his departure from Bombay, on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo, on the furlough granted to him in Home Dept Notification No 52, dated the 27th Jan last.

Lt-Col A G D ff, Judge of the Town of Maulmain in British Burma, to be Depy Comr of the 1st grade, vice Col H A Browne, promoted by Home Dept Notification No 67, dated 8th ultimo.

Mr D G Macleod, 1st Judge of the Small Cause Court at Rangoon to be Judge of the Town of Maulmain, vice Lt-Col Duff.

Mr M A F Lingham, Barrister-at-Law, to be 1st Judge of the Small Cause Court at Rangoon, vice Mr Macleod.

Capt N M T Horsford, Asst Comr of the 3rd grade in Oudh, to officiate as Supt of Excise and Stamps, and Inspr Genl of Registration in that Province, during the absence on furlough of Mr E N C Braddon, or until further orders.

Surg J McConaghey, MD, to officiate as Civil Medical Officer of Gonda in Oudh during the absence on furlough of Surg P J Heffernan, or until further orders.

Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

Mr Ambrose Tween, Asst in the Geological Survey and Curator of the Geological Museum, has been granted six months' leave of absence on private affairs, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr W H Cole, M A, Offg Depy Supt, 3rd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, is allowed six months' leave [illegible] under Sect 5, Supplement F, of the Civil L[illegible] date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr G W Hill, Ex Officer in the M[illegible] one month's privilege leave, unde[illegible] Civil Leave Code, from the da[illegible] of it.

Fo[illegible]

Capt W F Pridea[illegible] Dept, and Poli[illegible] class, and [illegible] Ross.

Mr [illegible] as [illegible]

72nd Foot, to officiate as Depy Asst Qr-mr Genl during the absence on furlough to Europe of Maj H P Pearson, or until further orders.

Mr G W Kellner, Acct Genl, Mily Dept, is permitted to to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for one year, with thirty days' subsidiary leave, from such date as he may avail himself of it, under Sec 10 (a) and 18 ( ) of the Civil Leave Code.

The under-mentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Maj (Bt Col) Charles John Stanley Gough, C B, V C, of the late 5th European Lt Cavy Comdt the Bl Cavy, for two years, under Rules IX and XX of the Regulations of 1868.

The under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have reported their return from England:—

Maj Surg-Maj W C Smith, M D, of the Med Dept, in medical charge, 37th (Punjab) Regt of N I, date of arrival at Fort William, 23rd Dec 1875.

Capt C O'Donel, of the Bl S C, Sub Asst Comsy Genl, 1st class, date of arrival at Bombay 9th March 1876.

Capt J E W Howey, of the Genl List, Infy, date of arrival at Fort William, 22nd Feb 1876.

Capt H A McNair, of the late 29th Regt of N I, 2nd Sqdn Officer, 12th Bl Cavy, date of arrival at Bombay, 9th March 1876.

Surg J Cleghorn, MD, of the Medl Dept, Junior Civil Surgn and Supt, Dist Jail, Allahabad, date of arrival at Bombay, 9th 1876.

Sub-Conductor S Corbett, of the Army Commissariat Dept, date of arrival at Bombay 8th March 1876.

Surgn-Maj W C Smith, M D, of the Medl Dept, in medical charge, 27th (Punjab) Regt of N I, is allowed an extension of leave to the 23rd Dec 1875 the date on which he reported his return to India from the furlough to Europe granted to him by G G O No 279 of 1874.

The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bl S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—

Lieut Charles Grenville, Mansel, of the 63rd Foot, 2nd Sqdn Subn, 4th Punjab Cavy, Punjab Frontier Force, 30th June 1874

The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified:—

Col R Murray, of the Bl S C, G G O No 1319 of 1875,—Ceylon 6th March 1876, from Bombay.

Maj W G Cubitt, VC, of B S C, G G O No 206 of 1876,—Merkara, 8th March 1876, from Calcutta.

Maj C H S Scott, of the B S C, G G O No 165 of 1876, Utopia, 11th March 1876, from Bombay.

Capt A L Playfair, of the B S C, G G O No 184 of 1876, Merkara, 8th March 1876, from Calcutta.

Surgn Maj C Hatchell, of the Medl Depts G G F No 207 of 1876, Juno 10th March 1876 from Bombay.

The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lt-Col (Bt Col) James Eardley Gastrell, of the Bl S C, Depy Surveyor Genl, and Supt of Revenue Surveys, Upper Circle, for one year under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Maj Charles Neave Judge, of the Rl Engrs, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Mily Works, Darjeeling Division, P W D, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt (Bt Maj Brydges R[illegible] Branfill, of the late 5th European L Cavy, Depy Supt, 2nd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt Harry Crommelin [illegible] of the R Engrs, 2nd grade, Delhi Division, Western Jumna Canal, Punjab, P W D, for one year six months and eleven days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt David Ad[illegible], of the Bl S C, 1st Sqdn Subn, 4th Bl Cavy, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The services of Surg R D Murray, and D W D Comins, of the Medl Dept, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs:—

Maj George Anthony Aufrere Baker, of the Bl S C, 2nd in Comd and Sqdn Officer, 8th Bl Cavy, for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

With reference to G G O No 864 of the 2nd Oct [illegible] Surg Maj P S Turnbull, M D, of the Bombay Medl Dept, is confirmed in the appointment of Examiner of Medl Accounts, Bombay, with effect from the 21st Feb 1876, vice Surg-Maj J F Smith, retired.

Marine Department.

Capt A Baker, Depy Master Attendant, Offg Master Attendant, Calcutta, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for two years, with fourteen days' subsidiary leave, from 18th March 1876, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, under Sections 7 and 10, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Public Works Department.

Mr H W Allen, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Mysore, is permitted to resign his appointment in the P W D.

Mr F F Hensley, Asst Supt of Telegraphs, is appointed to officiate as Asst Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, with effect from 1st Feb 1876.

Mr J Lyons, Overseer, 1st grade, on the establishment under the Director of State Railways, is permitted to resign his appointment in the P W D, with effect from 5th Jan 1876

Mr W B Farr, Examiner of Accts, 3rd Class, 1st Grade, and Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment, with effect from 4th Febr 1876, the date of expiration of the leave granted to him.

Mr G O Smith, temporary Examiner of Accts, 3rd class, 1st grade, and Offg Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, is confirmed in his appointment and grade, *vice* Mr Farr, resigned.

Private J Hearlihy, Probationary Overseer, 1st grade, Military Works Branch, is permanently appointed to the P W D.

Mr W Goodenough Bayly, B A, Examiner of P W A Oudh, reported his departure for Europe on the 19th Feb 1876, on the leave granted to him in P W D Notification No 50 of 31st Jan 1876.

Mr J G Furnivall, Store-keeper, 1st grade, Northern Bl State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Store-keeper for State Railways in Calcutta, during the absence on furlough of Mr W Watson, or until further orders.

Lt (Bt Capt,) T O Wingate, B S C, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Military Works Branch, is granted subsidiary leave not exceeding 30 days from 9th March 1876, under section 18 (a) and section 20 (d) 1 of the Civil Leave Code.

Gunner J Brown, 13th Bgde, R A, is re-appointed to the P W D as Supvr 1st grade, and posted to the establishment under the Director of State Railways.

The Hon the Chief Justice has, with the approval of H E the Govr Genl in Council, appointed Mr D H Phillips to officiate as Asst Registrar on the Appellate Side of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, during the absence on furlough of Mr T C Ledlie, or until further orders, with effect from the afternoon of the 22nd Feb 1876.

Hyderabad Residency.

Maj J G Bell, Depy Comr, Hyderabad Assigned Dists, has been granted subsidiary leave for thirty days on full pay, with effect from 11th inst, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Agent, Governor General, for Rajpootana.

Capt C A Baylay Asst Agent to the Govr Genl for Rajpootana, and Mag o Aboo, is granted privilege leave for twenty-one days from the 15th March 1876.

Col C Herbert, Offg Political Agent in Meywar is granted three months' privilege leave of absence from the 1st April next, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Public Works Department—Military Works.

Mr G Pettitt, Asst Engr, 3nd grade, 1st Rawul Pindi Division, Military Works, has been granted twelve months' leave on medical certificate from 1st March 1876, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

Depy Asst Comsy J Cargin, Barrack Master, Agra, is granted one month's preparatory leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same, to appear before the Standing Medl Board at Bombay.

Lt G Hildebrand, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Chakrata Road Division, is granted one month's preparatory leave from the 1st April 1876

Mr W B Bromley, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is posted to 7th Circle, Military Works.

Director of State Railways, Western, Rajputana State Railway, [illegible] granted 12 months' leave on medical certificate.

Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

Mr E Johnston, Ex Engr, 4th grade, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 20th March 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BIRTH.

GOUGH—March 18th, at Allahabad, the wife of Archibald E. Gough, Officiating Principal, Benares College, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MARTIN—MASSON—March 13th, at St. Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, by the Rev. W. Ayerst, M. A., John Martin, A. M. D., Surgeon to Military Prisons, Fort William, to Mary Lily, daughter of Captain J. Masson, River View, Darjeeling, late H. E. I. C. S.

DEATH.

LEE—March 4th, at Aden, J. Eastlake Lee, Esq., Lieutenant, 55th Regiment, aged 34.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to
"Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

and surely a fixed sum of £1,500 at the outside would have been sufficient for the Municipality to pay to a competent engineer in England for inspecting its pipes. The Town Council, we are persuaded, would never have sanctioned such a waste of money as is now contemplated, if Mr. Pedder had given notice of his intention to bring the matter forward at Saturday's meeting. The vote, however, is, we suppose, past recall now; and we can only regret that Mr. Pedder, having first let himself be imposed upon, should have succeeded in persuading the Council to take upon itself the responsibility of as neat a little job as has been accomplished in Bombay for many a long day.

Reuter's telegram, the most important part of which was anticipated by our telegram from our London correspondent, informs us that the Titles Bill has passed through Committee. As yet we have no indication of the character of the debates on the second reading of the bill and its subsequent stages, but there is reason to believe that they must have been of a kind sufficient to warn even the jaunty Mr. Disraeli that he had provoked a very objectionable if not dangerous feeling. His explanation is a proof of this. In his younger days, he used to be remarkable for his facility in making concessions. He has not abandoned his old art yet. He still shows that as pressure is put upon him he can step from stone to stone until he reaches a place of safety. His last stepping-stone in the Titles Bill debate has been his intimation that the children of the Royal Family are not to have Imperial titles, and that the title Empress will be strictly confined to Her Majesty's connection with India. Of course this sop to the indignation of the British public may appease them, and the Bill will undoubtedly be read a third time and passed. India may therefore settle down calmly to the consideration of what the effect will be when it is described officially as an Empire. What good will India gain from the change? We fail to see any good that would not have been as effectually gained if Her Majesty had chosen to retain the good old title of Queen. In our opinion the change must be the cause of absurd positions. Why, for instance, should travelling a few thousand miles by land and sea have the effect of making an Englishman who was the subject of a Queen in England the subject of the same lady as an Empress? Such an anomaly as a person being Queen in one place and Empress in another belonging to the place whence she derives her title of Queen does not at present exist. Perhaps Mr. Disraeli intends to extend the principle and to give the Queen a new title in Canada, another in Australia, and yet another in the lately-acquired Fiji Islands. If it is intended to give Her Majesty a greater apparent rank among Native Princes than she at present possesses, or to put an end once for all to the claims of equality with Her Majesty put forward by native papers on behalf of Native Chiefs, the Bill is but a clumsy expedient; for, while it will not be successful in effecting the designs of its promoters, it has raised a very bad feeling against the Queen in England. We are not sure that the Native Princes of India are not looking on at present with mingled feelings of curiosity and surprise. What difference, they may be wondering, will it make to us if we are under an Empress instead of a Queen? And then their minds, quick to suspect, may feed upon the popular interpretation of the title Empress, that it is something more despotic than a Queen. A Bill, therefore, which raises indignation in England and distrust in India, is but a clumsy expedient to proclaim the absolute superiority of Queen Victoria to any of the Princes of India. It would have been wiser to call her Queen of England and India, and to denote her power by a larger salute than she receives at present. It has often occurred to us that it is not fair to British authority in India that a first-class Native Chief should receive the same number of guns as Her Majesty. Why should not the Queen be henceforth saluted with 101 guns, the old Imperial salute? This would place an unmistakable mark upon the relative position of the Queen of England to the Princes of India, and would cause at the same time nothing like the vexation which has been raised by the Titles Bill.

One of the Bills to be brought before the Bombay Legislative Council to-morrow is a Bill to amend the Bombay Ferries Act of 1868. The subject of the Bombay ferries has occasionally engaged public attention for some years past, but the real merits of the question seem never to have been fully understood. As the subject is about to be dealt with by the Legislative Council, the history of these ferries during the last few years may be found to be instructive, especially as disclosing the origin and maintenance of a monopoly

so that no complaint on the ground of loss of time and money could be reasonably made." No agreement of this kind seems, however, to have been made; the contract has been privately given away every time it expired, and instead of supplying a greater number of places with the opportunity of going across the harbour to Bombay, Mandwa and Penn ferries have been closed altogether and several important villages in their neighbourhood have been deprived of means of transit formerly enjoyed. To this individual loss has been added the loss of the annual contribution to the Local Funds—a sum which must have consequently found its way into the pockets of the fortunate proprietors of the steam boat ferries. The steam boats are allowed, we believe, to carry any number of passengers they like and are apparently under no control in that or any other respect, their sole occupation being to run across the harbour at times most suitable to their owners. The present time is very opportune for reconsidering the whole subject of these ferries as, we believe, the existing contract with the owners of the steam boat ferries expires during this year, it having been entered into in 1873 for three years.

The object of the Bill which is to be considered at the meeting to-morrow of the Legislative Council is to amend the Bombay Ferries Act, by extending the meaning of the word ferries to places outside the harbour of Bombay, as far as 50 miles down the coast to Bankok. The legal advisers of the Government have very properly said that a ferry means the plying of a boat across a river or piece of water like Bombay harbour but cannot be made to include passages on the open sea, even though those passages are only between Bhiwandi and Bassein, Surat and Gogo, or Bombay, Alibagh, Rewadandha and Bankok. Not only are these short trips on the open sea to be considered the same as the ferry across Bombay harbour, but the privilege of making these passages is to be given as a monopoly to the proprietors of a few steam vessels, to the entire exclusion of sailing boats or competition from owners of other steamers. What reasons can be justly advanced for granting exclusive rights of this sort? Who is to benefit by them except a select few? Why is not the entire route thrown open to public competition! The privilege must be worth something, and if the business of carrying passengers to and from these places can only be done by a contract with private individuals, they should be made to contribute a sum in the way of rent which might be used in improving the highways on shore, or otherwise facilitating the traffic and trade of the districts.

The trade of the coast along which these "ferries" are to be introduced will be seriously affected, inasmuch as the contractors who are to have the exclusive carriage of passengers will also have the exclusive right to convey goods; so that the concession now proposed to be made involves very important interests, not to mention the precedent that will be established that the carrying trade on the coast of India may become a monopoly under the protection of the Bombay Ferries Act. The interests of the water side population must not be forgotten; they have derived a living out of the carrying trade on that coast for ages past, and if their slow means of transit is to be superseded the change should be brought about by public and free competition not by establishing a monopoly for the benefit of a few strangers. The fact is, that there is no just reason for extending the Ferries Act outside Bombay harbour; and steam boats that ply these short distances beyond the limits of the harbour should be treated the same as other coasting vessels are, regulations for which have been in force for some years past. The Alibagh, Rewadandha and Bankote coast is the most dangerous on the whole Western Coast of India, and those places could only be reached in the fair season; in order, therefore, to provide for the proper performance of their duties the favoured proprietors of these steamers should be compelled to employ proper vessels, to be allowed to carry only a certain number of passengers in them, and both as regards passengers and goods to charge only such rates as would be paid under open competition. At present the steamers running to Bankote carry as many passengers as they like, in boats that are not properly adapted for the purpose, and lately the fares have been raised. The control of the harbour ferries is now in the hands of the Collectors of Tanna and Alibagh, who should be relieved of duties of this sort which rightly belong to the Port Trust. The entire question of the Bombay ferries requires to be reconsidered and no more appropriate time than the present could be found for its discussion.

AN OFFICIAL SCANDAL FROM BENGAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—During the year 1875, a long correspondence took place between the Surveyor General and the Officiating Superintendent of

captain had resigned; I think it cannot be generally known by the members of the company, or they would certainly call for an election. There is another thing I should like to see settled. I allude to the appointment of non-commissioned officers. Several members, including myself, have given a great deal of our spare time to the various drills in anticipation of being allowed the privilege of holding a non-commissioned rank. We have long been promised our rifles, but the promise has not been kept. Trusting we shall receive a little attention at Shahabad —I am, &c.

VOLUNTEERS.

Shahabad, 19th March.

THE GRANT-IN-AID RULES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—"Oxoniensis" gives the number of pupils in average attendance at the Elphinstone High School as 550, so it is very easy to calculate the total grant which the school could gain under the Grant-in-aid Rules.

By Proviso 6, Part I, of the rules, only 550 pupils could be presented for examination, and by Proviso 1, Part II, the total grant could amount to not more than Rs. 20 × 550 = Rs. 11,000. "Oxoniensis'" elaborate calculation bringing the grant up to the large sum of Rs. 20,716 is quite useless; for the Government gives no grant for teachers, and no grant for matriculates, when the pupils presented gain an average of Rs. 20 per head. In one school, I know, the grant claimed for one year was cut down by Rs. 1,260, so that the total grant might not exceed Rs. 20 per pupil presented, and then that school cost Government only Rs. 17 per pupil in average attendance, as only *two-thirds* of the pupils had completed 75 days' attendance during the year. If Government can keep the grant down in this way, where is the necessity for now imposing such restrictions as must lessen it about one-half.

M. A.

Bombay, 21st March.

RAILWAY PLATFORM TICKETS: AN "EXPLOSION OF HONEST WRATH."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I had recently occasion to accompany a couple of ladies to the Church Gate Street Station, to see them off by the train about to start. Arrived at the station, tickets for the ladies were purchased, and a few minutes wanting for the train to start, it was necessary to wait on the platform to see the ladies to a carriage, travelling, as they were, without a male companion. To our horror, I was told that unless provided with a platform ticket (to be had for payment) I could not remain on the platform. However, a little explosion of honest wrath at this unheard of barbarity had the necessary effect; and as a matter of *favour* I was permitted to remain on the platform until the train had started. Can it be possible to conceive a more disagreeable predicament than that of a gentleman seeing his wife or sister, or a father seeing his child, off by one of the trains of this Company, being coolly told to move off the platform before the train starts unless provided with a platform ticket? Or let us take the case of some anxious father or mother, or husband, patiently awaiting the arrival of an expected train, again to fold to their arms the dear objects of their solicitude; and while so waiting on the platform to be ruthlessly driven away by a thick-headed native station master, or other understrapper in authority. To me there clearly appears to be something rotten in the state of Denmark. For surely the Traffic Manager, or any of the other high officials of this Company could never have issued any such orders; or, if any orders at all were issued, they could only have had reference to those who may wish to while away their idle time at railway stations. No stretch of imagination could suppose these orders to have any application in cases such as those to which I refer.

By giving these lines a space in your highly esteemed journal, the public may hereafter be saved much unpleasantness.

W. M.

THE "INDU PRAKASH" AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

With regard to the Prince, the visit may be said to have served the purpose of cementing their friendship to the British still closer. The pressure which is always brought to bear on them at these times goes however a great deal to spoil the effect of the visit. The scandalous manner in which Sir Salar Jung was told to take upon himself the responsibility of carrying the boy Nizam to Bombay is already known to all. And the reports spread of late about the extravagant presents received by the Prince from the Native Princes of course with their own free consent will hardly have a good effect upon the minds of people. We need not talk of the other rumoured private scandals.

If this be all the good that Mr. Disraeli expected to result to India, nobody needed to be told that. But when Mr. Disraeli, in the early part of the last year spoke of this visit, he evidently meant some good which was not then visible to outsiders. That good we are beginning to realize in the Royal Titles Bill. It is much to be regretted that such an auspicious event as the visit of the future king to this jewel in the British Crown should be spoiled by any measures so certain to produce dissatisfaction among the best props of the British Empire in India—the Native Princes. And some sympathising English statesmen often speak of the impenetrable ignorance of the English people about India which makes one despair of bringing them to pass any salutary measure for the benefit of India. We wonder that these should not have seized this opportunity afforded by the attention of the whole English people being turned to India, to insist upon some such boon as representative government being conferred upon India. Not to speak of that, the British Government is associating this great event with the taking away of another great boon which India has enjoyed for half a century—of gagging the Native Press, because perhaps as Dr. Russell states that the native newspapers compare the Prince with the Government, whatever that may mean.

THE RELATIVE SUPERIORITY OF NATIVE AND ENGLISH OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The extract from the *Times* in your number of the 18th instant contains a suggestion which, if acted

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, 21st March.

In to-day's Legislative Council the Criminal Tribes Act Extension Bill was passed with amendments approved at last by the Council.

Mr. Hobhouse introduced the Dramatic Performance Bill.

Mr. Hope, in moving the consideration of the report of the Select Committee on the Bombay Land Revenue Bill, explained the material changes made by the Committee and reserved his remarks on the general policy of the measure till Tuesday next. Mr. Hobhouse and the Viceroy also spoke.

The Viceroy explained that the Bill and the objections raised to it had received the greatest care and attention from Government and the Select Committee, the members of which possessed the highest knowledge and experience on subjects relating to the land and revenue.

A long discussion is expected next Tuesday.

THE SCINDE FRONTIER.

LAHORE, 21st March.

It is rumoured that a small force has been ordered from the Punjab frontier towards Scinde to form an escort to Colonel Munro and Major Sandeman on proceeding into Khelat territory. The exact nature of the mission is not stated.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

THE TITLES BILL.

LONDON, 20th March.

In a debate in the House of Commons this evening on the Queen's Titles' Bill, the Prime Minister said that in no case would Her Majesty take the title of Empress of England. The Royal children would not be called "Their Imperial Highnesses." Several amendments that were introduced were rejected, and the Bill passed through Committee.

Obituary.—Colonel C. C. Chesney, Royal Engineers.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

LONDON, 21st March.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Derby stated that negociations with the Khedive were still proceeding for the suppression of the Slave Trade. The Khedive's good will, Lord Derby said, was undoubted.

THE PROPOSED CESSION OF GAMBIA.

Her Majesty's Government has abandoned further negociations for the cession of Gambia to France.

AFFAIRS AT PERAK.

PENANG, 21st March.

The ex-Sultan Ismail has been induced by Governor Anson, assisted by the Sultan of Quedah, to come to Penang. He arrived yesterday with his Regalia and two Chiefs and has an interview with the Governor to-day. He will probably be sent to Singapore in the Ringdove.

Colonel Ross, with the Buffs and Ghoorkas, sailed for Calcutta to-day in the Himalaya and two transports.

The 10th Regiment remains to garrison Perak.

LONDON, 20th March.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats very firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4 7-16d.
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94⅜.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	104⅜.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

The sum of £64,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

As the mysterious disappearance of the Government Quinologist, Mr. Broughton, from Ootacamund, about fifteen months ago, created a good deal of surprise at the time, our readers may be glad to know that he has been heard of at New Zealand.

It is said that the members of the Salt Commission who have latterly been prosecuting their inquiries in the Madras Presidency, respecting the manufacture and consumption of salt, are about visiting Ennore and Covelong, to inspect the pans in those localities, prior to going on southward.

Mr. Rudolphsen, late bandmaster of the regiment, has filed a suit against the Band Committee of the 34th Foot, the hearing of which was to take place on Friday last before Mr. Justice Boulnois, in the Chief Court, Lahore. The amount the plaintiff claims in his action for wrongful dismissal is Rs. 6,000.

The other day two European girls of tender years were seen begging in the Sudder Bazaar, Lucknow, and the local paper says that they are no strangers to the bazaars in various parts of the city as well as the station proper. For very obvious reasons we certainly think these children, for they are such in years, adds our contemporary, should be taken in hand by the authorities, as they are but barely clad and apparently are homeless and friendless.

Perhaps a Court of Law may settle the question whether there was a famine in Bengal lately or not, for we read in the *Pioneer* that there is to be fight—or rather a series of fights—over the spoils of the grain-carrying contracts of the Bengal famine. Most of these contracts were taken by managers and assistants in the various indigo factories, and now their proprietors claim more or less of the profits. Several suits have already been filed.

Where does all the brandy go to? We notice that during 1875 the total number of casks shipped from Charente alone was 121,1[illegible]5 or 49,106 tuns. According to a list issued by Messrs. Cutler, Palmer & Co., the three firms exporting the greatest number of tuns of brandy were Jas. Hennessy & Co., Martell and Co., and Bisquit, Dubouche & Co. The Hennessys exported over 16,000 tuns; the Martells, over 6,000, and Bisquit, Dubouche, over 2,500 tuns. These quantities are enormous to be shipped from one French port alone, and the question [illegible] commencement of this paragraph may [illegible] asked.

In supersession of all existing [illegible] subject, the Governor General [illegible] pleased to rule for the future that a commissioned medical officer holding a civil appointment on consolidated pay, which is less than his military pay, shall receive the difference between his civil and his military pay only if he is prevented from resigning his appointment for public reasons, to be approved by the Government of India in the Military and Financial Departments, and that whenever a commissioned medical or other military officer holding a civil appointment on consolidated pay, which is less than his military pay, is allowed to draw the difference between them, he shall draw it from the Department from which he receives his consolidated pay.

The latest *Gazette of India* contains the following notice:—In consequence of the demise of the Right Rev. Robert Milman, D.D., the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract from the Letters Patent of the 24th January 1867, be published for general information:—"And we further will that during a vacancy of the said See of Calcutta by the demise of the Bishop thereof for the time being or otherwise, the Episcopal Jurisdiction and functions appertaining to the said See shall be exercised by such one of the Suffragan Bishops of Madras and Bombay for the time being as shall have been first consecrated." The said Episcopal Jurisdiction and functions will accordingly be exercised by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras.

We all know that it is rather a difficult feat for a man to be his own grandfather; but something almost as extraordinary has been achieved by the *Indu Prakash* which makes out the Prince of Wales to be the son of himself. The *Prakash* commences a leader about the Royal visit in this strain:—"His Royal Highness' tour of this extensive country has come to an end, the 'dream of the life' of the *eldest son of* our venerable Queen and *of our future king* has been fulfilled. Although we do not quite agree with this piece of information, we concur with the *Prakash* that it is something India may well feel proud of, "that the danger which in the minds of all the newspapers in England threatened H. R. Highness' life in this country showed nowhere any signs of its existence."

The young Thakore of Bhownuggur arrived in Bombay on Monday night after completing the tour through India on which he started about four months ago under the guidance of Captain Nutt. His Highness was accompanied on his tour by a small personal suite, and saw most things of importance in the different towns and places which were included in the programme. Captain Nutt's previous experience of the different parts of Upper India must have proved of especial advantage to the Thakore, who, we believe, was very much interested in all he saw. His Highness visited many distinguished persons in the course of his travels, among whom were the Viceroy, the Duke of Buckingham, Sir Richard Temple, General Daly and others and was honoured as their guest by the several Native Princes through whose territories he passed. It is necessary, we believe, that in order to give effect to the spirit of the Government regulation which requires young Chiefs to sojourn in the different parts of the country, the tourists should be under such able guidance as that which the Bhownuggur Chief has had. He left Bombay last night after a stay of forty-eight hours to proceed to Surat *en route* to Bhownuggur.

A startling narrative comes from Cuddapah. At the Sessions which opened there some days ago a case came on for hearing which will knock a good many legal heads together before a satisfactory verdict is likely to be arrived at. It appears that a juggler, who pretended to possess some power which rendered his life proof against any attempt that might be made upon it with powder and ball, challenged the prisoner in the case to aim at him with a loaded musket, assuring him that the ball would not so much as wound him. The prisoner accepted the challenge, and with the loaded musket presented to him by the juggler, aimed and shot the juggler through the head. The shooter was thereupon seized and committed to the Sessions on a charge of murder. Whether it can be maintained is the question. "There was no intention on the part of the prisoner to kill the deceased," says a Madras contemporary. "The juggler's confidence in his own invulnerability is the strangest part of the story, and what makes it still stranger, is that the witnesses for the defence, who are most of them relatives of the deceased, state that although several times shot at before he was never hurt." The juggler evidently loaded the pistol by mistake.

A correspondent of the *Madras Athenæum* writing from Tonghoo on the 28th ultimo, says:—"I suppose you will have heard by telegram of the conclusion of the Karennee Boundary Commission. There is something decidedly *rum* about the whole affair. On Sunday, the 20th, the Commissioner received a letter from the party, saying that they couldn't go on in consequence of unfriendliness of natives and asking for orders. The General who was here at the time was consulted about sending troops, and he gave orders as to who were to be sent (though supposed to be a military secret every body in the place knew about it) and on the following Wednesday or Thursday, another letter was received from the Commission in which they said it was all right, they had *marked out* the Boundary and were returning to Tong[illegible] One can't understand, supposing the let[illegible]k about equal time in arriving, how th[illegible]anaged to be so very quick over their business. People's ideas may differ as to the amount of work necessary in marking out a length of Frontier, and if these gentlemen had easy consciences their celerity would not be so very surprising. One thing is certain, no one is ever likely to go and test the accuracy of their work."

The Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 16th March 1876, that in Madras rain has fallen in Malabar, Madura and Tanjore: none elsewhere: no change in prospects is reported. In Bombay some rain is reported from Sind, half an inch at Kaira, and storms in Belgaum and Dharwar; the *rabi* harvest in Guzerat and the Deccan progresses. There has been slight rain in a few districts of the Central Provinces below the Satpuras: the harvest proceeds with a good outturn. In Berar the *rabi* is being reaped. Reports from Central India and Rajputana are good. In Eastern and Central Bengal (with the exception of the Northern districts) there has been a good deal of rain, which has helped the ploughings for the early rice, jute and sugarcane; in Behar there have been showers, and some heavier falls in Chota Nagpore: but here the crops are too far advanced to be improved by rain, and it is likely to do more harm than good. There has been general rain in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, which has done good: hail did some damage in Jhansi. In the Punjab there has also been general rain, which has improved the prospects of the *rabi*. There has been rain in Sylhet, but none in Upper Assam, where it is much wanted.

The Insolvent Court of Bombay has been attracting attention for some time past from the public, and we are glad that its state has also at last been noticed by the Chief Justice. The following notice (which we print *verbatim*) has just been issued, and although its terms, owing to a somewhat unnecessary display of independence of the trammels of orthography and grammar, are rather obscure, it nevertheless betrays a desire on the part of Sir Michael Westropp to save the Insolvent Court from becoming as great a scandal as the Appellate Court was two years ago:—

> "Notice is hereby given that on Monday and Tuesday the 27th and 28th days of March instant and on every subsequent Monday and Tuesday until further notice, the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Bombay, will (in addition to its Ordinary sitting on Wednesday) sit for the purpose of hearing and disposing of the Petitions of Insolvents, praying for Relief under the Insolvent Debtors Act Statutes XI. and XII. Vic. C. XXI. whose discharge is opposed by any Creditor or Creditors, and all persons concerned are hereby warned to take notice accordingly."
>
> (Signed) Charles Jaction, Clerk of the Court.
>
> Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office Bombay, this 18th day of March 1876.

Mr. Charles Jackson has clearly ground for an action against somebody, for his name appears to be spelt in a way calculated to create a breach of the peace.

The *Indian Mirror*, which is the organ of the Theists, is published every Sunday as well as every day in the week,—perpetual motion,—indulges in some remarkable observations on religious subjects as each Sunday comes round. Last Sunday the following paragraph was published:—"What think ye of Christ? Often and often must this question agitate the heart of every Theist who has read the Gospels, and demand a response. The answer must be given sooner or later, or else there can be no peace in the face of that ever-recurring query. Let us frankly say that *our* Christ is different from *their* Christ, we mean the Christ of professing Christians. It cannot be denied that widely differing Christian sects have each an essentially different Christ, however apparently similar their faith and practices may be. The metaphysical Christ, the sentimental Christ, the practical Christ, the Catholic Christ, the Protestant Christ, the Calvinistic Christ, the Unitarian Christ, the latitudinarian Christ, the Huxleian Christ, all these are different Christs, or more strictly, wholly different views of the real central figure of Christian history. What *the* real Christ was, none hath yet known. Archbishops and bishops are as ignorant as the humblest Christian. In spite of this universal theological ignorance and disunion, all Christian believers, however, agree in asserting that they have found peace in the unknown some-one honored for more than eighteen centuries as Christ. To us Theists is Christ peace or vexation? Peace, surely. Our Christ is entirely spiritual. We cannot bear to think of a Christ with hands and feet. To think of his face is a falsehood and a fiction, for we have not seen him. If we realise in his name a face, however sweet and divine, but slightly different from that of the true Christ, we sell ourselves to a lie and delusion. Beware! Theism is safe and happy in its Christ. It can see and touch the Spirit-Ch[illegible] It can eat and drink the spirit of obedience [illegible] fidelity of him who was destined to be fo[illegible] ages and climes an indwelling fact of life [illegible] not an outward mystery."

Anent the change of management of [illegible] affairs, the Lahore paper writes as under:—[illegible] *on dit* is that the transfer of political cha[illegible] involved considerations in respect to the [illegible] administration of the Frontier District. [illegible] Munro, it is said, has represented the n[illegible] that he should have revenue charge a[illegible] make his position politically an easie[illegible] thus securing the co-operation of such [illegible] tives of standing holding land in it, wh[illegible]ence would be of material assistance [illegible] out of British ground, but which other[illegible] would be a difficulty in obtaining, or t[illegible]bility of being altogether withheld. [illegible] understand, is the sum and substance [illegible] presentation, but we do not vouch fo[illegible] adduced for the accession desired. T[illegible] has, however, been commented [illegible] William Merewether, and a counter o[illegible] ward to allow the administrative machi[illegible] worked as at present, the Khelat Agen[illegible] was abolished last year being re-establishe[illegible] were for the Punjab officers, who, however, [illegible] not in any way be connected with the P[illegible] Superintendent at Jacobabad. An alter[illegible] proposal has also been made, in the event [illegible] being considered undesirable, to transfer t[illegible]trict as an addition to the Shikarpoor Collec[illegible] This is the matter now before Governm[illegible] decision. Public opinion, influenced no doubt by the action against the Commissioner in the first instance, seems to go with Colonel Munro, but this is hardly fair reasoning, and there is a greater probability of the decision being the other way, unless, indeed, the transfer of the district to the Government of the Punjab be intended as the first step towards the annexation ultimately of the entire province. As to events beyond the frontier, hopes are entertained of some settlement being come to for the opening of the way for commerce, although both the Moola and Bolan Passes are still said to be closed. The Khan, it would appear, is exerting himself to this end, and as an earnest of his good intentions, we may mention the fact of His Highness and Vakeel Peer Jahan having arrived at Jacobabad a couple of weeks ago, to act in concert with the Politicals. The end in view, however, will be less easily attained, considering the feeling prevailing against the Khan in consequence of the death of Noorooddin Khan, yet there is a greater probability of its being accomplished now than there was a few weeks back. Major Sandeman purposes going out to Gundawa, accompanied by Peer Jahan, there to meet the principal parties whose co-operation is necessary towards maintaining peace and order, where deeds of plunder and bloodshed have been latterly perpetrated with a persistency and fury which is horrible to think of. It is devoutly to be hoped that the measures contemplated will be sucessful. The Pathans now in Sind are annoyed about not being able to return to their homes, being unwilling to undertake a journey so perilous, and they anxiously look forward to the prospect of being guaranteed immunity from sharing the sad fate of the earlier caravans of the season.

A return showing the "size, age, and length of service" of the non-commissioned officers and men of the 15th Regiment of Light Dragoons on May 11 1792, has, by chance, been preserved amongst the muster rolls of that regiment, which are now in the Public Records Office. Similar returns of as early date are scarce, and the information afforded concerning the composition and physique of a crack Light Cavalry corps eighty four years ago, before the ranks were thinned and the recruiting resources taxed by the war, is interesting and instructive. The 15th had been stationed and recruited in Britain ever since it came back from Germany, where, as "Elliot's Light Horse," it had won undying laurels thirty years before. At the period of the return it was commanded by one of the Royal equerries, Colonel (afterwards General) [illegible] Gwyn, and was stationed in the neighbourhood of London for escort duty. It [illegible] special favourite with George III. It may be added that reference to subsequent muster-rolls has shown that most of the men included in the return proceeded with the regiment to the Continent and shared in the brilliant achievement at Villiers-en-Couche two years later. The regiment consisted of six troops, with two Sergeants, two Corporals, one Trumpeter, one Farrier, and thirty privates in each, besides the usual proportion of commissioned officers; but it would appear to have been somewhat below the strength, as only 198 non commissioned officers and men are included in the return. The following is a short summary of the latter:—Of the 12 Sergeants, the oldest in years was 42, and the youngest 25. The senior in point of service counted 26 years and 2 months; the junior, 7 years and 3 months. With one exception, all the Sergeants had less than 20 years' service. Their average height was 5ft. 6in. Of the 12 Corporals, the oldest was 34, with 14 years' service; the two youngest 20, with 11 and 17 months' service respectively. The average height of the Corporals was also 5ft. 6in. Of the 6 Trumpeters, the 2 oldest were 56 and 57 years of age, with 29 years and 6 months and 29 years and 11 months' service respectively. These were the oldest soldiers in the regiment. The youngest Trumpeter was 19 years of age. Of the 6 Farriers, the oldest was 36 with 15 years, and 6 months' service; the youngest 26, with 2 years and 7 months' service. Of the 162 privates included in the return, 10 were 40 years of age and over, 44 were between 30 and 40 years, 84 were between 20 and 30 years, and 24 were under 20 years. One man had over 20 years' service, 49 had from 10 to 20 years, 85 had from 5 to 10 years, and the rest under 5 years service. The oldest private was 47; the youngest, 16 years of age. The tallest private, who was also the tallest man in the regiment, measured 5ft. 10in.; the shortest 5ft. 4½ in. The average height of the regiment was 5ft 6½in. No particulars of weight or chest measurement are given. The muster-roll of the six months embracing the date of the above return shows that during that period there was a single case of desertion, but no deaths. At the muster, 176 troop-horses were returned as effective. During the preceding half-year 7 troop horses died and 20 were cast, which would appear to have been about the regimental average at that time.

THE PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.

XI.—THE HADJEE CROSSES THE DESERT.

When the novice stands for the first time by the side of the camel on whose back his *shugduff* is hung, if he is at all a timid man, he probably enters into a mental calculation of the comparative value of his own legs, and the ricketty, shaky-looking concern beside him as the only two available methods of transporting his person to his intended destination; and, in truth, it would be hard to find a less enticing looking vehicle than the ordinary *shugduff*, swaying to and fro with every movement of the camel, and that sleepy looking animal's movements are neither few nor far between, for when standing it keeps it feet and neck in constant motion, anon tossing the near side of the *shugduff* to such a height that it appears in momentary danger of tumbling off on the other side, and then with a long, solemn movement of its ungainly neck, reverses the state of affairs, though only for a brief moment, for hardly has the *shugduff* assumed its new position when with an impatient stretch of his forefoot the growling animal sends it almost over his head, a direction which it would unfailing pursue were it not well lashed down. No wonder, then, that the novice should pause a moment or two and gather his skirts well together before he essays to obey the bedouin's order to mount and seat himself; and when at length he faces the difficulty of mounting, he has hardly placed his hands on the camel's neck, when it gives an angry snort entering—we may suppose—a protest against the addition which he well knows is about to be imposed upon the burden he already bears, and our novice starts back, alarmed at the sudden and angry tones of his ungainly steed. Reassured by the bedouin he again attempts to mount, and succeeds so far as to find himself supported upon the camel's neck by one knee, while the other leg hangs down in an awkward and uncomfortable position from which our novice can find no other means to extricate himself than a dishonourable retreat, of which he avails himself, and once more stands on *terra firma*, assailed with nearly equal force and noise by his camel and its driver, both of whom are rapidly losing their tempers. Again, alumnus gathers himself together, and, tucking up his garments, makes a wild and desperate plunge to regain his lost position, which he does, only to find himself holding on to the front of the *shugduff* completely mystified as to how he is to transfer himself from the camel's neck to the seat above; the transit has to be performed, however, and he must needs attempt it if only to fail, which he most likely does, once or even twice, ultimately getting himself safely planted between the two parts of the *shugduff* and [illegible]ing on the camel's saddle awaiting his fell[illegible]raveller. Very different indeed is the process when an experienced hand wishes to ascend into his *shugduff*, which he frequently does while the camel is in motion; with one not ungraceful movement he plants his foot on the camel's neck, and almost instantaneously throws hi[illegible] with a light swing into his appointed [illegible]caping the chaffed hands which the tyro [illegible]variably experiences. [illegible]ely landed inside the *shugduff*, the [illegible] a long breath, and immediately [illegible]ing himself in the most comfort[illegible]ssible. This he commences [illegible] a movement towards the outer [illegible] he finds himself descending [illegible]ngry shout from the driver. [illegible]lation he returns to his former [illegible]htway sees himself two or [illegible] above the ground, and his [illegible]ponding distance nearer to [illegible]g at the side he cries out [illegible]on the point of falling, and [illegible]omes and with a good deal [illegible] grumbling gets our novice and [illegible] pretty fairly balanced. [illegible]r twos' experience the tyro begins [illegible] comfortable and can move about [illegible]ning the risk of capsizing his un[illegible]eyance, and then he begins to think [illegible]ll it is not such an uncomfortable [illegible]. Some times indeed an [illegible]t succeeds in upsetting the *shugduff* [illegible] the camel, with more or less [illegible]; the breakage, or equally pro[illegible] demolition of the vehicle itself, the [illegible] water-supply, the capsizing of his [illegible]l, the stoppage of the caravan, together [illegible] some personal injury to himself and his [illegible]anion; but such accidents are by no means [illegible]mon as might be supposed from a cursory [illegible] of the *shugduff* and its arrangement on the [illegible] length everyone being for the time securely [illegible]ed, the caravan starts. With a long, swinging and somewhat stately stride the camels move off in Indian file, each camel's halter being tied to the saddle straps of the one before him, one of the bedouins holding the rope of the foremost camel in one hand while with the other he supports his pipe, and ever and anon breaks into a snatch of a song the ceaseless burthen of which appears to be—the night! the night! The bedouin, unlike his brother Mussulmans, shows no particular preference for the water pipe, in any of the many forms in which it is to be found such as the *hooka* and *gurguree* of the Indian Mussulman, or the *shishsha* or *nargelah* of the Arabs but smokes instead a pipe generally made of a single piece of hard wood, from which the bowl is hollowed and a tube or stem of from one to two feet long, with little brass studs and wire often wrought round the bowl and stem in a neat pattern. Into the bowl of this the bedouin puts his tobacco, which he also uses in the form known in Bombay as *sookah*—that is, the plain leaf cut up into moderately small bits with only the central stem of the leaf extracted. To lessen the strong flavour of the weed when thus smoked, it is almost always washed in water before being used to fill the pipe. The bowl having been filled and a small piece or two of burning, but not blazing, charcoal, or wood, having been put over the tobacco, the pipe is ready for use. Some smokers use a *towa*—*i. e.* a small piece of tin, slate, or some other thin substance, which easily transmits the heat, and this being placed between the tobacco and fire above it, makes the former burn less quickly and partially reduces the amount of smoke from the charcoal which the smoker must necessarily inhale. *Towas* are often used with the *shishsha* and *hookah*, and in Bombay it is the general practice of the proprietors of the *khawa-khanas* to use it when supplying their customers with the weed, on the ground that with a *towa*, the same quantity of tobacco supplies half an hour's smoking, which without it would only last half that time.

As the caravan proceeds over the desert there is generally but little to note except the varying face of the country, for day by day passes away and the camels plod on in the same monotonous style unless when interrupted by an occasional accident, such as the death of a camel, when his load has to be divided among the survivors, or more commonly by the sudden downfall of a *shugduff*, or the baggage on a pack-camel, which may result at any time with the former from inadvertence on the part of its inmates, and with the latter by the breaking of one of the lashings, or from being imperfectly balanced.

Once outside the walls of the city with the caravan fairly in motion, the bedouins produce their arms, and having cleaned and loaded them, discharge them into the air, with the manner of men determined to take no quarter. Their guns and pistols having been re-loaded, they next examine their swords and knives, with which they execute a few parries and thrusts with an imaginary foe, and then having carefully looked over the edge of their blades, as if to ascertain whether their mock contest has not injured its delicacy, they return them to their sheath, or belt, as the case may be. This warlike demonstration having been completed, the caravan pursues its way—the passengers discussing the dangers of the road and other cognate topics, and the bedouins discussing bread and dried dates. When the sun has sunk from sight torches are lit to the number of about one to every five or six camels; arms and blades are once more inspected and the slowly moving procession travels on as before.

Between Jeddah and Mecca the road lies, after the first two hours, which are spent in passing the level sandy plains of which I have already made mention, between an almost continuous and unbroken series of hills, which are entered at Rugam, immediately opposite the Mecca gate of Jeddah. At Rugam there is a well and a *khawa-khana*, where travellers, as a general rule, alight.

Strange and weird-looking are the desert *khawa khanas* at night. Built of dried brushwood intertwined between posts of bamboo, palm, &c., they are mostly completely open in front, there being but three walls to the house, if you can so term it. The roof is flat and consists of the same materials as the walls with the addition of a few palm leaves; at one side is the fireplace, which is situated sometimes on a level with the ground, and sometimes three or even four feet above it, on the top of a rudely constructed pile of stones and such earth as can be got. At the opposite end are the seats, and these in some of the shops I visited consisted solely of a few dirty and half worn mats spread over the naked earth. When I entered the *Kahwit Ragam*, I called for some water and was handed a tin panikin filled with the foulest specimen of A[illegible]'s ale that I ever saw used for drinking purposes; it was positively thick with muddy sediment and had a yellowish appearance. Stretching [illegible] handkerchief over the mouth of the pot, I [illegible] few mouthfuls of it; it tasted at once brackish and nauseous and left a thick sediment upon my handkerchief wherever it had passed through; it was scarcely worse however than what I met with at most of the stations we passed. Having smoked a *chillam*, and taken a cup or two of *khawa*, I made my salam paid my bill and left. Looking back at the *kahwit*, when about fifty paces from it, I could not resist the temptation to stand and gaze at the scene, which certainly answered all the requirements of the picturesque. The gaily burning fire of brushwood, sparkling and crackling on the ground was the only light to be seen and shone through the dark night with a fierce ruddy glare, that contrasted strangely with the cold, dark outlines of the neighbouring hills. Close beside the fire stood Ebram the hunchback Arab who keeps the *kahwit*, looking with his large ugly features, like some spirit of evil engaged with his enchantments, as he every now and then blew fiercely into the fire to keep it blazing, or stretched his long bony arm across it to lift one of the many little pots of *khawa* which stood boiling on the hearth. Near Ebram was a group of Arabs dressed in the *abba*, the long sleeveless coat peculiar to their race, their swarthy faces lit up with the ruddy glare of the fire before them. Behind these and dressed in the pilgrim garb was seated a circle of poor Indian Hadjees who had come thus far on foot, and were now taking a rest preparatory to starting out for the next stage. Turning from a scene which once seen cannot be forgotten while memory is good, I hastened after my caravan which had all the time been progressing slowly, and was now nearly quarter of a mile away from me as well as I could judge by the dim light shown by the torches.

I counted ten *kahwits* or coffee shops on the road between Jeddah and Mecca, all of which were situated near a well from which they obtained their water supply. In all, the water is similar to that which I have just described, but that of Hidda, the principal halting place, is somewhat better than the rest. The poor pilgrims who travel on foot stop for an half hour's rest whenever they reach these places, and when they can afford it buy a pice worth of water, but far more commonly are fain to content themselves with drinking the water left by the wealthier pilgrims, who have satisfied their thirst without exhausting the contents of the little earthen bottles, or tin pannikins in which the water is sold. Here, too, when the hour of prayer is at hand, the caravans halt and their passengers dismounting perform their devotions, and having smoked a *chillam*, again depart. At two of these halting places, namely, Hidda and B'harra, there is a small *sowk*, or market, consisting of a dozen shops, in which rice and some other grains, dried dates, and hand-bread—flat circular cakes made of inferior flour—are sold, as well as tea, *khawa*, milk, and sugar, and grass for the camels.

The distance from Jeddah to Mecca has been computed at from four and forty to five and fifty miles, but although I was unable to take any notes which would assist me in deciding the point, yet I think both Burckhardt and Burton are in error, the former giving fifty-five and the latter four or six and forty miles as the distance. According to Burton, El Idrisi gives forty (Arab) miles, and I should say that about fifty English miles is the real distance. The entire road is a gradual, though steady ascent, and seldom runs for more than a mile or two in a straight direction, winding in and out among the hills which lie around on either side. When returning to Jeddah, I closely noted all the changes of level which we experienced, and though from such *data* as mere observation affords, no practically useful result can be obtained I think I will not be found much in error in fixing the height of Mecca above the sea level at between two hundred and fifty and three hundred feet only. When returning from Mecca I experienced a very marked change in the temperature on the second night, the air being several degrees warmer, although a good breeze was blowing up from the coast.

At the distance of about half an hour's journey from B'harra, on the road to Jeddah, the mountain range which (in either direction) has until then presented an uninterrupted succession of hills separated from one another only by valleys of small extent, is here intersected by a long barren stretch of sandy soil, reaching north and south, as far as the eye can see, and something less than three miles in breadth at the point where the road crosses, while to the north it widens out to apparently at least three times that breadth, and in the south to at least six or seven miles. Throughout this wide expanse nothing meets the eye but the comparatively level tract of sand, which at no point on the road sinks more than three or four feet below the level of its junction with the mountains at either side the general characteristics of which are alike, those on the Mecca side, however, being loftier and larger, as is the growth of brushwood which is to be found in their valleys. None of the books I have perused, which treat of the journey to Mecca from Jeddah, mention this tract, which effectually divides the hilly country of the district into two separate ranges or divisions, nor does Mr. Hamilton in his map of the route from Jeddah to Taif make any note of it, although it forms the most remarkable feature in the geography of the surrounding country.

POONA—THE NEW WATERWORKS, &c.

[From our own Correspondent.]

POONA, 20th March.

I have been long of writing, because there has been nothing to write of. The thermometer has run up to about 96° and most people have run up to the hills. At the beginning of last week the weather became so sultry that expected a storm, but it did not come. This week, however, has begun like the last, and we may have rain yet. It is not a time for festivities, but nothing could have been more *apropos* than the ceremony which the Poona public generally were invited to witness on Saturday evening, viz., the starting of a waterwheel on the Kurruckwasla canal. As Colonel Fife, to whom principally, I believe, we owe the canal, is going home by to-day's mail, the wheel was ready just in time. A circular was sent round on Saturday morning announcing that the ceremony of starting and naming it would take place that afternoon. *Afternoon* seems rather a wide way of indicating a point of time, but the public were left to exercise the right of private judgment as to the precise hour intended. It proved to be 6 P.M. There were not many present even then; partly, no doubt, because there had not been time to circulate the notice properly, and partly also because few probably realised how interesting and important an occasion it was. Some did come, however, and among them our General Lord Mark Kerr, in a cool white suit setting a good example, as usual, instead of following a bad one. The band of the 5th N. I was present, and a tent had been pitched close by, where refreshments were laid out. Let us hope that on such an occasion cold filtered water was the beverage provided. Flags were flying everywhere and the wheel itself was profusely decorated with leaves that bore sad witness to the necessity of irrigation. I was surprised to see the works. I did not know before how much good solid work had been done in connection with this canal during the last few years. It was hardly more than four years ago that the residents in that part of camp began to be startled at night by explosions underneath them that shook the windows in their frames and threatened to bring the houses down. One house at least had to be vacated for a time. Now the canal is complete, as far as least as we are concerned; tanks and filtering beds have been dug at the back of St. Mary's Church; a reservoir has been made on a little hill near Wanowrie, high enough to command the whole station; pipes have been laid everywhere; and now a waterwheel has been constructed which will enable the water to work its own pumps as it flows on its way to irrigate the country beyond us. The lake and canal were a grand conception, and there is no doubt that so far they have been a signal success. To return to my story, the wheel and the pumps stand at one of the uncovered parts of the canal, close to St. Mary's Church. At 6 o'clock (then) Mr. Whiting began by reading out a short and clear account of the wheel. It was, he said, an undershot and reaction wheel, on the principle invented by M. Poncelet, and was capable of working with 80 horse power, though it would not be necessary to work it yet at more than 25 horse power. The wheel acted on a cogged wheel which, by means of leather bands, worked the pumps and forced the water up into the tanks and reservoir. After Mr. Whiting, Colonel Fife made a speech, in which he said that what made this such an important occasion was the fact that this was the first waterwheel in Western India; but he thought we might soon see similar works spread over the whole Presidency. He spoke very highly of the Engineers under whom these works had been constructed, saying that as long as Government had men like Messrs. Whiting, Joyner, Reinold and Livingstone, it would never want energy, perseverance and courage to carry out its plans. When he had concluded and was giving his arm to Miss Ashburner who was to have the honour of naming the wheel, Lord Mark Kerr interposed and said it would never do to let Colonel Fife and Mr. Whiting make speeches without replying to them. He then made a short, but very amusing speech, in which he strongly corroborated what Colonel Fife had said about the Engineers. He knew that Mr. Whiting had had great difficulties to overcome and many battles to fight. He had fought with him once or twice, and there would probably be another fight yet before it was all over. Finally he thought the Engineers should have a vote of thanks by acclamation. He put it to the ladies and, taking silence for consent, the proposal was carried *nem con*. The workmen now began to turn on the water, and the wheel began to move slowly round, when Miss Ashburner pulled the ribbon to release the champagne bottle which was to perish in honour of this triumph of water. But the ribbon proved obstinate and the bottle would not move, in spite of the band which now told forth in martial strains how Brittania ruled the waves and Britons never, never, never would be slaves (*i. e.* to champagne.) At length Mr. Joyner came to the rescue, seized the recalcitrant bottle by the neck, and with the energy of a temperance lecturer dashed it on the wheel. Meanwhile the water roared louder, and louder, and louder, and the wheel spun round, while, amid the din, Miss Ashburner is supposed on the best authority to have named it the "Busy Bee." The band then blessed the Prince of Wales and the company cheered three times three.

Finally, I do hereby retract all I said in my last to the disparagement of the Khurruckwasla canal and the staff of able and energetic gentlemen connected with it. If the midday hours are hot and the dust, and glare of an unwatered road insufferable, they had not hitherto a Busy Bee to improve those shinning hours. I hope in my next to embody the thanks of a grateful public for pleasant roads and healthful drives.

Miss Carpenter has been among us and is said to have formed a high opinion of our advancement in the matter of female education and our kind treatment of those unfortunates who find their way from time to time into our City Jail. Yet some years ago forty or fifty of these latter did not like the way we treated them and ran away. But of course this may have led to more comfortable arrangements being made for them.

Of the accompaniments of the hot weather none strikes one more in a military station like this than the change in the clothes of the European troops. Every march they moult as regularly as the birds and came out in white. This year the change has extended further and the native sepoy too has discarded his usual colours for a coat and trowsers of spotlessly white and a most remarkably tasteful little head-piece, a sort of hybrid between a cap and a turban, with a little tuft of the white cloth of which it is made sticking up in front. This last arrangement gives him something of that dandy air attained by his European brother in arms when he adjusts his Scotch cap correctly on his right eyebrow.

As the great subject of conversation in polite circles just now is the fall of silver and the ruinous rate of exchange, I may mention that in these parts even the paper currency, in all its forms, seems to be affected. For example in the Post Office the eight pies stamp is selling for nine pies. Undoubtedly this is directly due to the depreciation of silver, and it is very difficult to suggest a remedy. Perhaps the simplest remedy would be to print *nine pies* on the stamp; but I would commend the matter in all its bearings to the thoughtful consideration of political economists.

BOMBAY.

Cruelty to Animals.—Nowrojee Dadabhoy, a shigram driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for torturing his horse, by using the same in an unfit and unsound condition.

The Alexandra Native Girls' Institution.—The meeting of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution for the year 1875, is to be held to-day, and at which all who care for Parsee female education, and one of the prettiest of Bombay annual exhibitions should attend.

A Refractory Seaman.—Harry Lusk, of the ship Cartvale, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, to two weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which he is an articled seaman.

Suicide.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Parell on view of the body of Jank[illegible] woman. Upon the evidence adduced the following [illegible] returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by her having committed suicide by drowning herself in a tank."

Assault.—Two Siddees, named Salim Mabrook, and Mopth Mabrook, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for being drunk and assaulting William Reynolds, a time-keeper in the Municipal Health Department, and further of attempting to steal money from his (Reynolds') person. They were each sentenced to one months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Hajee Moosa Jumail, a merchant appeared yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Rujjub Hoosein, his bill collector, whom he charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 107-2-3, alleged to have been recovered by accused from the customers of the complainant, and misappropriated the amount to his own use.

The late Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday.—Messrs. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit have invited about a dozen of the leading members of the Parsee community and three or four high priests to meet at the residence of the latter gentleman in the Fort this afternoon, to concert measures for commemorating the name of the deceased, Mr. Panday, who did so much for the welfare of the Parsees during his life-time.

Drowned.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Monday at Colaba, on view of the body of a man named Bhagoo. Deceased was a day labourer employed on board the ship Golden Horn now lying in the Sassoon Dock. The following verdict was returned by the jury upon the evidence adduced:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in the Sassoon Docks while under the influence of liquor."

Inquest.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Monday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of Mahomed Cassim. Deceased who was about seventy years of age met with an accident sometime back by being knocked down by a bullock that was attached to a *reckla*. Upon the evidence adduced, the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by shock and exhaustion caused by his having been accidentally knocked down by a bullock in a reckla."

Maclean's "Guide to Bombay:"—The *Indu Prakash* says:—We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Maclean's Guide to Bombay. It is a well bound volume and contains a variety of information of the past and present history of Bombay and incidentally of other parts of India. Beginning with its Geography we have its detailed history from the time of the accession of Bombay to the British Crown, the growth and condition of its population, its Government and Revenue, and a description of the city of Bombay. A map of India and of the city of Bombay are affixed. The Guide would be very useful to a stranger in Bombay, and even to a resident of long standing it has many interesting and instructive things to tell.

Assault at Sea.—Mr. W. Brand, the second officer of the British ship Berteaux, appeared yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, to answer two charges of assault preferred against him by Jacob Postwick and Adolph Stuelts, (two of the crew of that ship. The assault is alleged to have been committed on the high seas. Mr. Turner, of Messrs. Chalk and Turner) appeared for the prosecution, and the defendant in person. The evidence for the prosecution being of a conflicting nature, His Worship dismissed the case, remarking that it would have been better if any assault had been committed that the men should have complained at once to the master of the vessel from whom they certainly would have been met with an ample redress.

The Khoja Case at Kurrachee.—The evidence for the prosecution in the Khoja case, so far as that evidence has gone, is by no means satisfactory; witnesses contradict themselves on most material points, and their demeanour, while under examination, by no means prepossesses one in their favour. In fact, the discrepancies in their testimony are glaring. As we shall have occasion to review the proceedings we will, for the present, reserve further comments. In the meantime, we may be permitted to ask why the five men who are in custody are handcuffed while being conveyed from and to the Jail; according to English Law every one on trial is considered to be innocent until found guilty: the reverse rule would appear to hold good in Kurrachee; the five men in question are seemingly condemned already. They are compelled to live on prison fare, and to submit to the prison rules just as convicts are. Such proceedings are unheard of elsewhere; their being carried on in Kurrachee is due probably to Kurrachee being the sea-port of a Non-Regulation Province. It is the duty of the Judicial Commissioner to look into such matters, or if they are not exactly within his province, perhaps they are within that of the Magistrate of the District; at all events, it is to be hoped this notice of the treatment, accorded to the five Khojas confined in the Kurrachee Jail, will lead to a modification of the prison rules as regards men in custody and on their trial. We do not mean to impute blame to the Marshal of the Jail, who, of course, carries out orders, but who is responsible for such orders as he acts under, in reference to unconvicted prisoners, being issued?—*Sind News*.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

The number of small-pox patients under treatment yesterday morning in the several hospitals, and the number of admissions, discharges and deaths in each hospital from Monday morning to yesterday morning is as follows:—At the J.J. Hospital, 35 under treatment, 2 admissions, 2 discharged and no deaths. At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, 5 under treatment, no admissions, 1 discharged and no deaths. At the European General Hospital, 32 under treatment, 1 admission, 2 discharged and no deaths.

The number of deaths from small-pox registered yesterday was 36, of whom 23 were Hindoos, 7 Mahomedans, 3 Parsees, 2 native Christians, and 1 Jew. These deaths occurred in the following localities:—Fort, 3; Esplanade, 1; Market, 1; Oomercarry, 6; Dhongree, 1; Dhobie Talao, 3; Bhooleshwar, 2; Kharra Talao, 2; Coombarwada, 1; Ketwady, 3; Girgaum, 2; Mazagon, 2; [illegible]Tarwarree, 1; Camateepoora, 4; Parell, 3; and Sion, 1.

FLOWER SHOW.

The following additional sums have been received on account of the Flower Show:—

Amount previously acknowledged	Rs. 3,851
The Hon'ble Mahomed Ali Rogay	50
Nanabhoy B. Jejeebhoy, Esq.	35
G. A. Kittredge, Esq.	25
Morarjee Gouldass, Esq.	25
Hon'ble Donald Graham	25
Sir Charles Staveley	25
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Green	25
Colonel Macdonell	25
S. Sassoon, Esq.	10
D. Gostling, Esq.	10
Lestock Reid, Esq.	10
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Esq.	10
Sorabjee Framjee, Esq.	10
F. Forbes Adam, Esq.	10
Bomanjee Cursetjee, Esq.	5
Cowasjee C. Bhandoopwala, Esq.	5
Total	Rs. 4,156

Joseph Anderson,
Sukharam Arjoon,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st March, 1876.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday afternoon, at the Municipal Offices. Captain Henry presided, and there were also present Dr. Cook, Mr. Barnett, Dr. Hewlett, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and Mr. Rughoonath Narayen Khote.

Sanction was given to the taking up of 74·31 square yards of ground at the junction of Shaik Memon St., and Pinjaree St., from Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee, viz.:—27·38 square yards in Shaik Memon St., at Rs. 40 per square yard, and 46·93 square yards in Pinjaree St., at Rs. 30 per square yard, the total cost being Rs. 2,503-1-6. Sanction was also given to the taking-up of 6·69 square yards of land from Mr. Hora Abdool Hossain Lookmanjee, house No. 20 at Syed Abdool Rahiman St., at Rs. 40 per square yard, or Rs. 267-9-10.

THE MITIGATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Council resumed the consideration of Dr. Hewlett's proposed amendments to the Municipal Act, the object of which is to mitigate and prevent the spread of infectious diseases.

Dr. Blaney said he had no objections to offer to Dr. Hewlett's clauses so far as they went, but they were mitigatory and he thought they did not go far enough. They would affect three sets of persons, so to speak, viz., those who walk along the street, those who ride in public conveyances, and those who resided in inns and other public places; and those persons were a very small portion indeed of the people who were open to infection. In the case of small-pox, for instance, the epidemic which was at present raging in the town would have been just as bad he believed if Dr. Hewlett's precautions had been in operation. Something more radical was wanted, and in the case of small-pox that something was compulsory vaccination. To the case of measles, and other infectious diseases his remarks would apply still more strongly, because in such cases none of the people were protected as by vaccination.

The Chairman asked if measles was included in the English Act, as an infectious disease.

Dr. Blaney said at any rate it was an infectious disease and caused a great many deaths. He thought if they were to attempt any legislation of this kind, of a penal character, it ought to be thorough and complete, and ought to go to the root of the evil, and prevent the rise and spread of epidemic diseases. He would propose three sections to precede those proposed by Dr. Blaney, the first providing for compulsory vaccination, the second giving power to the Municipal Commissioner and Health Officer to enter any house at any time, in which infectious disease is supposed or has been reported to exist, and the third requiring medical practitioners to report at once to the Municipal Commissioner or the Health Officer, the first appearance of an epidemic disease that came under their notice, for which they should be paid a fee, the amount of which could be afterwards determined. In the course of his remarks, Dr. Blaney alluded, especially to chawls, as affording special facilities for the spread of infection several rooms under the same roof being divided merely by a partition reaching half way to the ceiling.

The Chairman asked if Dr. Blaney did not propose that a penalty should be imposed upon the medical practitioner who neglected to report infectious cases.

Dr. Blaney—Yes; the propositions are only roughly put and may be improved upon.

Mr. Maclean said Dr. Blaney did not give any list of infectious diseases, and asked if there was any disease except small-pox which rendered necessary to destroy clothing.

Dr. Hewlett said there were also scarlet fever, the plague, cholera, and several other diseases.

Mr. Barnett said it seemed to him that Dr. Hewlett had omitted to state, throughout the sections he proposed, to what diseases specific clauses should be applied.

Dr. Hewlett said that could be done by the Municipal Commissioner, by notification, or an explanatory clause could be added.

Dr. Cook seconded Dr. Hewlett's proposals, and commented on them in detail, (1st)—the prevention of infected people exposing themselves in the streets; (2nd)—the prevention of infected persons being carried in public conveyances; (3rd)—the disinfection of infected clothing; and (4th)—the removal of patients from rooms where more than one family resided. In regard to the first point, Dr. Cook stated in illustration of the necessity of the proposed such precaution being rigorously enforced, that a day or two ago a German gentleman went to him and asked him if there was no power to compel an infected man not to frequent public places. The gentleman informed him that while attending to business among some Mahomedans, in a public place, he felt a very hot breath on his face, and on turning round he saw a man covered with small-pox standing close to him. On a recent occasion, too, a lady and gentleman, while in the public market in Bombay found a man who was suffering from a very virulent type of small-pox not only standing near them, but actually touching their clothes. This lady and gentleman were friends of his, and they expressed great surprise at the existence of such an extraordinary state of things by which such occurrences were allowed to take place. With regard to the last proposition, Dr. Cook suggested that a chawl should be included in the term "room."

Dr. Blaney said that would extend the mitigation clauses very considerably indeed, and would reach the great sources of the spread of infection. He proposed that temples and mosques should also be included in the section.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee thought that could not be done. None but Parsees, at any rate, would be permitted to enter a Parsee Fire-Temple.

The Municipal Commissioner (Mr. Pedder) said that if an epidemic disease broke out in a fire temple he would claim to enter it whether the Parsees liked it or not. They had no right to set up such places; they ought to be accessible in such cases.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said there would never be any danger of infection in the temples, but only in the out-buildings, to which access could be obtained.

Dr. Hewlett said he had entered mosques, for the purpose of holding inquests, and on such occasions took off his boots, and so conformed to the Mahomedan ceremony.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee wished to explain that he did not on a former occasion state that the majority of native gentlemen were in favour of compulsory vaccination. He only asked a question which was answered by the Municipal Commissioner. He was a strong advocate for vaccination himself but he did not wish to be understood to speak for others. He believed Dr. Hewlett's propositions to be good ones. All natives knew that small-pox was infectious and he did not see why they should not be punished if they did not take proper precautions against the spread of infection. He thought, however, that an explanation should be given of what diseases came under the head of infectious. He saw every day in the street three persons covered with leprosy, and he thought such cases as that should be attended to.

Mr. Maclean said he thought Dr. Hewlett's propositions were good in themselves, but they would hardly be efficacious unless they also adopted Dr. Blaney's proposals, or at least the one having reference to compulsory vaccination. For his own part, he did not think anything short of compulsory vaccination would ever do much good towards preventing the spread of small-pox in the city. As for voluntary vaccination, it might be all very well in the cases of enlightened native gentlemen, but it would never go far beyond, and without compulsion vaccination could never be carried out thoroughly and satisfactorily. He considered it would be very much to the credit of the Municipality of Bombay if they set the example to the natives of India by showing what was the proper way of dealing with infectious diseases in great cities. They could only be stamped out by the use of compulsion, and by the application of remedies which had been proved to be efficacious; and they should not allow any ignoramus to say "I don't know that vaccination will do me good, and therefore I will not have it." The town might as well be without a Municipality and Health Officer if they did not take the means Providence had placed at their command for stamping out such diseases. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Blaney said that after during experience even among the natives of Bombay, the number he found who would have nothing to do with vaccination were so infinitesimally small that he considered if they allowed the prejudices that did exist to deter them from taking the course they saw to be necessary, they neglected the very first duty for which the Municipality was constituted, the preservation of the health of the town. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Pedder said he had not seen the opinions sent in to Government by native gentlemen, regarding compulsory vaccination, but he believed there was a very large number in favour of it. The impression he had gathered himself, from conversation with a considerable number of native gentlemen was that the majority would approve of compulsory vaccination.

Mr. Rughoonath Narayen Khote said he was one of the gentlemen asked to give an opinion, and he was entirely in favour of compulsion. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Pedder said with regard to Dr. Blaney's proposition he was not certain that a clause enforcing compulsory vaccination could form a portion of the Municipal Act; and he believed the Government had already before them an Act drafted by a competent authority on the vaccination question, for the introduction of compulsory vaccination into Bombay. Perhaps it would be better for the Council to express an opinion that they considered compulsion should be adopted, leaving it to Government to decide whether they would pass a special bill, or introduce a clause or clauses into the Municipal Act.

Dr. Hewlett's propositions were then put, and were unanimously agreed to *seriatim* as follows:—

PENALTY FOR EXPOSURE OF INFECTED PERSONS OR THINGS.

Any person suffering from a dangerous infectious disorder, who wilfully exposes himself without proper precaution against spreading the disorder, in a street, public place, or public conveyance;

Any person in charge of such a patient who thus exposes him;

Any owner or driver of a public conveyance who does not immediately provide for its disinfection after it has with his knowledge, conveyed such a patient;

Any person who, without previous disinfection, gives, lends, sells, transmits, or exposes anything which has been exposed to infection;

Shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 50.

Provided that no proceedings under this section shall be taken against persons transmitting with proper precautions articles for the purpose of having them disinfected.

If a person suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder enters a public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner and driver that he is so suffering, be shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 50, and such Magistrate may at his discretion order any person so convicted to pay the owner or driver all the losses and expenses they may suffer in carrying into effect the provisions of this Act, and no owner or driver of a public conveyance shall be required to convey any person so suffering before payment of a sum sufficient to cover all these losses and expenses.

PENALTY ON LETTING WITHOUT DISINFECTION HOUSES IN WHICH INFECTED PERSONS HAVE LODGED.

Any person knowingly letting a house, room, or part of a house in which any person suffering from a dangerous infectious disorder has been, without having the premises and all articles therein liable to retain infection disinfected to the satisfaction of the Health Officer or of a medical practitioner, as testified by his certificate, shall be liable to a penalty, not exceeding Rs. 200.

For the purposes of this Section an Inn-keeper is deemed to let part of his house to any person admitted as a guest into the Inn.

DISINFECTION OF HOUSES, &c.

If upon the certificate of the Health Officer the Municipal Commissioner is of opinion that the cleansing and disinfecting of a house, or part of a house, or of any articles in it likely to retain infection would tend to prevent check dangerous infectious disease, he may, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier to cleanse or disinfect the same and if such owner or occupier fails to comply within the time specified in such notice, he shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a planty not exceeding Rs. 10, for every day of continuing default, and the Municipal Commissioner shall cause the house, or part of the house, to be cleansed or disinfected and shall recover the expenses from the owner or occupier in the manner hereinafter provided. Provided always that when, in the opinion of the Municipal Commissioner the owner or occupier is from poverty or otherwise unable effectually to carry out these requirements, the Municipal Commissioner may, at the expense of the Municipal Fund, cleanse and disinfect the house, or part of the house, and any articles in it likely to retain infection.

It shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioner, with the consent of the Town Council, to provide a proper place or places, with all necessary apparatus and attendance, for the disinfection of woollen articles, clothing, bedding, &c., and he may cause articles brought for disinfection to be disinfected free of charge.

WASHING INFECTED CLOTHES.

It shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioner from time to time to notify places at which articles of clothing or bedding, or other articles which are likely to retain infection, may be washed; and any person washing such articles without previous disinfection at places other than those notified by the Municipal Commissioner, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 100.

DESTRUCTION OF BEDDING, &c.

The Municipal Commissioner may, on the recommendation of the Health Officer, direct the destruction of bedding clothing, or other articles exposed to infection from any dangerous disorder, and may give compensation for the articles destroyed.

CONVEYANCE OF INFECTED PERSONS.

The Municipal Commissioner, with the consent of the Town Council, may provide and maintain a carriage or carriages suitable for the conveyance of persons suffering from any dangerous infectious disease, and when such carriages have been provided, it shall not be lawful to convey such persons by any other public conveyance.

REMOVAL OF INFECTIOUS CASES.

When a hospital or place for the reception of the sick from any dangerous infectious disease is provided within the limits of the City of Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner may, on a certificate signed by the Health Officer, or other medical practitioner, direct the removal to such hospital or place for the reception of the sick of any person suffering from a dangerous infectious disease being without proper lodging or accommodation or lodged in a room occupied by more than one family.

Dr. Blaney said that after what Mr. Pedder had said, and having elicited the opinions of the Council on the matter, he thought it desirable that he should withdraw his first proposition, with regard to small-pox; but he would propose a motion bringing the matter before the notice of the Government.

Dr. Blaney's propositions with regard to the power of entering infected houses, and with regard to the registration of primary cases, were then adopted as follows:—

(1.) The Municipal Commissioner, or any officer duly appointed by him for the purpose, shall have power of entry on any dwelling place at any time where any epidemic, endemic, or contagious diseases are reported or suspected for the purpose of preventing the spread of the same.

(2.) All medical practitioners who may be called upon to treat, or who may become cognizant of the existence of epidemic, endemic, or contagious diseases in any private or public dwelling except a public hospital, shall immediately or within 24 hours furnish the Health Officer with a report of the same filled up according to the form in schedule of this Act.

It was also resolved, on the motion of Dr. Blaney, with regard to compulsory vaccination—"That the Council are of opinion they vaccination should be made compulsory in the city of Bombay. They would have added the necessary clauses in the proposed amendments of the Municipal Act but are of opinion that the measure should be introduced by means of a special Act."

OTHER BUSINESS.

Sanction was given to an application from the Executive Engineer for sanction to an excess of Rs. 368-15-10 over the Budget Grant, for repairs to buildings in charge of the Health Department, to be met by a re-appropriation from Sec. XI. (Budget for 1875) "Repairs, Market Department, (Past year's Liabilities)."

The consideration of a memo. from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding letter from the Commissioner of Police, showing the number of fires in the city of Bombay during the years 1874-5, &c., was postponed till the next meeting.

RHAMNUS FRANGULA is the name of the new remedy which medical men have now unreservedly accepted as the best family medicine, and in favor of which the old terrors of the nursery Senna, Castor Oil, Salts, &c. have been discarded. The drug itself is the bark of the Black Alder tree, and is prepared by us in the form of a Syrup which is without smell and is non-medicinal in taste. To say that the Syrup is free from all the objections which are so often urged against aperients is at once the simple truth and the highest praise which it or any other medicine can receive. We may be wrong, but this Syrup seems to us the perfection of an aperient for patients of any age or either sex. Bottles Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12. D. Kemp & Co., Sassoon House, Bombay.

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HIGH COURT DECREES.

Yesterday, at the High Court, the following cases were disposed of by Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

GOVINDRAM DWARKADAS V. LUKHMIDAS RAMDAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. M. Munshi, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendants, who lived up-country, had sent down a man to Bombay to settle the claim. By consent, the Court gave a decree as follows:—Defendants to get a transfer of Rs. 16,000 from Heerachund Chatoorsha in favour of the plaintiff; and decree for plaintiff for Rs. 18,000, of which Rs. 7,000 were to be paid immediately, and the balance to be paid by annual instalments of Rs. 1,000 each, the first of such instalments to be paid on the 21st March 1877, with interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum on Rs. 7,000 from the date of decree until payment, and interest at the same rate on each of the instalments of Rs. 1,000 from the date it became due until payment. Each party to pay his and their own costs.

[illegible] WIDOW V. JOHN HENRY LITTLEWOOD.

There was no appearance for either party; and the case was dismissed under section 110 of the Civil Procedure Code.

SHORT CAUSES.

The following short causes came before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, at the High Court, yesterday.

THE LONDON B. AND M. BANK V. PRANJEEVUNDAS RAJARAM.

Mr. Taylor (instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin) appeared for the plaintiffs; and the defendant was present in person. He admitted the claim, and a decree was entered for the amount (Rs. 1,600) with interest at five per cent. from the 24th of October, 1870, and execution against the person of the defendant to be stayed till the 5th of April.

JOHN FLEMING AND OTHERS V. HENRY GAMBLE AND OTHERS.

The case was proceeded with against Henry Gamble, and two others of the defendants, (Vullubhoy and Lullubhoy Gopaldass) one more not having been served with their summonses. Mr. Lang (instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter) prosecuted; the defendants did not appear. The amount claimed was Rs. 15,687, damages for breach of two contracts for the sale and delivery of certain quantities of cotton. A decree was entered for the amount claimed with costs and interest on judgment at six per cent. The hearing of the case as against the remaining defendant was adjourned for a month. The reason why the case was taken yesterday against the other defendants was that the plaintiffs wish to appear as judgment creditors against the defendants in the Insolvency Court.

CUTCHRA MEGHA AND OTHERS V. SHA BHOJA MULL AND OTHERS.

This case was transferred to the Long Cause List, His Lordship informing the plaintiff that if he had gone to a regular practitioner to conduct his case he would probably have procured a decree at once. As it was, his papers were not in order.

CASE POSTPONED.

The hearing of the case Dharsey Hemraz v. Soonderjee Jaitha was, on the application of Mr. Lang, (instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey,) who appeared for the plaintiff, postponed for a week.

THE STORY OF A SHOEMAKER.

SAMUEL McCOMBIE V. MATHEW MORTON.

At the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Pinhey delivered judgment in the abovementioned case, the parties in which are shoemakers. Plaintiff was in the employ of defendant, who carries on the business of a shoemaker in Meadow Street under the firm or style of George Nicoll and Company. Plaintiff brought this suit to recover Rs. 6,511 as damages for wrongful dismissal and for wages due by defendant. The Advocate General and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship said the suit was brought to recover Rs. 6,511 as damages sustained by the plaintiff in having been wrongfully dismissed from the service of the defendant, and for wages due from defendant to the plaintiff. By an agreement dated in November 1874, and made in Scotland, plaintiff came out to Bombay as foreman shoemaker or salesman, agreeing to do any other work the defendant might require him to do, at the wages of £200 for the first year, £250 for the second year, and £300 for the third year. It was provided in the agreement that for one year after the expiry of the period of three years, the plaintiff should not work as a shoemaker or engage in any leather trade or business in any place in which for the time the defendant's firm should be carrying on such trade or business, or within fifty miles of such place. The parties also bound themselves to the performance of the agreement under the penalty of £200 over and above the damages that might actually be sustained. In pursuance of the agreement, plaintiff arrived in Bombay on the 14th January 1875 and from that date continued in defendant's service down to the 4th December 1875, and was ready and willing to continue during the remainder of the term of three years, but the defendant on the 4th December wrongfully dismissed him, in consequence of which plaintiff had sustained, and would sustain, damages which he estimated at £550; and there was due to plaintiff for his past services £33 6-8, making a total sum of £583 6-8, equivalent to the amount now sued for. His Lordship said that during the course of the hearing, the claim of £33-6-8 was abandoned by Mr. Farran on behalf of the plaintiff. In the written statement the defendant admitted that the agreement was made as alleged, providing, among other things, that the plaintiff should honestly, faithfully, and diligently serve the firm of George Nicoll and Co. On the plaintiff entering the service, charge was given to him of the boot and shoemaking department, but he showed himself incapable of performing the duties. He was also guilty of habitual carelessness, neglect, and inattention. In many instances, orders received from customers were badly and improperly executed by plaintiff, and in other instances altogether neglected or forgotten. The defendant was therefore obliged to employ Mr. Partridge to assist in the management of the boot and shoemaking department. On the 4th December 1875, defendant directed plaintiff to take his orders from Mr. Partridge and from Mr. Scobie, another foreman in the service of the firm; but plaintiff replied that he would not obey the orders of either, or take orders from any one; and defendant thereupon told him that, if he did not do so, he was useless in the shop; and that, if he did not obey orders, he had better go. Plaintiff forthwith left the shop and did not return. Plaintiff having voluntarily left the service, defendant submitted he was not bound to take him on again. If what occurred on the 4th December 1875 amounted to a dismissal of the plaintiff, defendant submitted that, by reason of plaintiff's incapacity, neglect, and insubordination, he was justified in dismissing him. His Lordship said it was not necessary to read over the contract, about which there was no dispute. It was in evidence that Partridge got Nicoll out of the army and joined him in business. [illegible] Nicoll joined him. N[illegible]; Partridge went home; and Nicoll started in business on his own account, and was soon after joined in business by Morton, who became the capitalist in the firm of George Nicoll and Company. Sometime afterwards Morton became dissatisfied with the management of George Nicoll, and himself came out to Bombay in December 1874. The business was then carried on by Morton and Nicoll; but the former became dissatisfied with the conduct of the latter, and after a good deal of unpleasantness, the partnership was dissolved, so that it was in evidence that both Patridge and Morton were hostile to Nicoll as the person at whose hands both had suffered in business. The opposition shop was that of Russell and Co., and Partridge first joined and conducted the business of the shop. On leaving Nicoll and Co., Nicoll also went over to Russell and Co., and subsequently plaintiff, when he left Nicoll and Co., also went over to the shop of Russell and Co. His Lordship thus went through a short history of the trade to explain the relative feelings of the parties towards each other, and towards the plaintiff in particular. There could be no doubt that Morton's treatment of the plaintiff was abusive. He (Morton) said he considered him an animal and treated him as such; he offered at one time to pay his passage money; and was anxious to get rid of him by any means. As to what took place on the 4th December, plaintiff said defendant call him "a blockhead and a brute," and gave him a blow in the chest and also in the back. The latter part of the allegation was not proved, but defendant did touch plaintiff and push him. His Lordship was of opinion that the provocation given by defendant was greater than that given by plaintiff. Scobie, the learned Judge thought, was a most praiseworthy witness, and under most trying circumstances, as his agreement with defendant was about to terminate, gave his evidence with great candour and impartiality. Upon the evidence, which His Lordship reviewed at tremendous length, he held that the plaintiff was dismissed by defendant without sufficient and justifiable cause. Plaintiff was a capital salesman; his incompetence as a cutter was not made out; the system in the shop was defective; the habit of intemperance in Nicoll was unfortunate to the firm; and upon the whole, His Lordship held that plaintiff was entitled to recover damages for the wages he had already lost. He was not entitled to exemplary damages, but only to compensation for actual dismissal. At Russell and Company's plaintiff was employed at Rs. 100 a month; and that sum must be deducted. A decree was then entered for plaintiff for Rs. 100 a month from 4th December 1875 to 14th February 1876, and at Rs. 150 a month from 14th February 1876—the total amount being about Rs. 2,1635, with interest and costs. Plaintiff was to be compensated for difference in exchange.

OXYGEN IS LIFE.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Multitudes of People are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the Globe.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp, [illegible]

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

LIVINGSTONIA.

The mission which left London in June, under the command of Mr. E. D. Young, R.N., and of which highly satisfactory tidings were received from the Cape, the mouth of the Zambesi, and from the River Shire above the cataracts, has reached Lake Nyassa in safety, as will be learned from the following, addressed by Mr. Young to Captain J. C. Wilson, R. N. The public will be glad to learn that Mr. Young hopes to strike at the very root of slavery in that district, which has hitherto furnished many thousands of slaves yearly, they being driven to the coast by the Arab traders. Mr. Young's letter is as follows:—

Upper Shire, October 24, 1875.

Dear Captain Wilson,—We launched the steamer Ilala successfully on the 6th, sailed on the 8th, and arrived at Lake Nyassa on the 12th inst. We employed 800 carriers to convey our ship and goods across the cataracts, and nothing was lost or injured. I have tried the steamer in a stiff breeze on the lake; she is a good sea-boat, and will steam seven knots with the one boiler. I have left the greater number of our party to build houses, near Cape Maclear, while I have come down to take up the remainder of our luggage. Thus far I think the whole affair a great success. It is true that I am worn down a good deal, but I have some metal left in me yet. I start for Nyassa again to-morrow. While on Lake Nyassa I came up with one of the slave dhows, but she was empty; she was on her way for a cargo. Before we got near her she lowered her sail, and the master, who hailed from Zanzibar, at once said in broken English, "Me no got slaves in." We are a wonder and a stonishment to all the Arabs and natives. The former shake their heads, no doubt, fearing that their game is up. There are five dhows on the lake. Here am I on the spot, and I am most willing and anxious to put a stop to the whole accursed traffic on the lake. Before entering Nyassa I called on the powerful chief, M. Punda, through whose dominions all the slaves for the coast pass. He was very civil and made us presents. He gave us permission to settle on any part of his land. He owns the whole of the Cape Maclear peninsula, and for a few pieces of calico I have reason to believe he would stop all slaves passing through his dominions. If you can do anything to bring this about it would prove a great blessing to thousands of poor creatures. Please write to me and give me your advice. Dr. Stewart has not arrived yet, and if he does not appear soon I intend going round the Lake. The whole of the party are very well indeed, and have been so throughout the journey; in fact we have had no sickness, and the climate of Nyassa is beautiful. We sleep with two blankets over us, and during the day we have a beautiful breeze off the lake. There is not a single native we have met with but has rejoiced to see us. After I have had a look round I shall tell you what ivory trade, &c., there is. We have no news from England since we left the cape. I am sending this by a negro in the hope that it will reach you some day. I find the doctor and the carpenters especially fit for their work. There has not been, so far as I am aware, the least hitch with any of the party, and I am daily bringing all into shape. More next time.—I am, &c. E. D. Young.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP SULTAN.

The Duke of Edinburgh, in taking command of the Sultan, takes command of what may be considered as, all round, one of the finest ships in the Royal Navy. There are larger ships, like the Minotaur, and more powerful like the Devastation, and there may be swifter ships, like the Inconstant; but the Sultan, in appearance, build, strength, speed, and armament, and, it should be added, in accommodation, possesses a combination of qualities not easily surpassed. In size she is one of the largest ironclads afloat, and her cabin room is both ample and comfortable for officers and crew. A fair idea of her size may be gained from the fact that her burden or builders' measurement is 5,234 tons, against 4,407 tons for the Devastation and Thunder; that her length between the perpendiculars is 325ft., against the 285ft. of these two monitors; and that the indicated horse-power of her engines is 8,629, against 5,600 for the Devastation and Thunderer. Comparisons of this kind however, are, when applied to ironclads, apt to be misleading. Size, for instance, is not of the highest value, and is, as regards an ironclad, a matter of subordinate importance for the Sultan, though larger as we have shown, than the Devastation, is less powerful, and, on the other hand, while she is much smaller than the Agincourt, she is more powerful. The Sultan, then, is a broadside, sea-going ironclad, built on the lines of the Hercules as a cruiser, capable of using canvas plentifully and efficiently, and of carrying a more powerful armament than any cruiser afloat. When we say of the Sultan that the views of those who designed her, and of Mr. Reed, who was responsible for her, have been abundantly justified by her subsequent performances, and that her success has been so great as to induce the late Administration to reproduce her in the improved form of the Alexandra, which was launched at Chatham last year, we have given strong evidence of her value and of her capacity to hold her own among her many rivals. If any further proof of her power is wanted, we can refer to the fact that the German Government, in its recent ironclad construction, has selected her as its best and most approved model. The Sultan can hardly be regarded as a typical ship, for she is but an improved copy of the Hercules. She was built at a time when the turret and broadside controversy had begun to tame down a little, when the practical work of the Hercules had done something towards modifying the strongly-expressed objections to the broadside system in which the advocates of the turret system had indulged. She was built at a time when it was beginning to be recognized that no one type of vessel was all-powerful; that while the turret system might be adopted for coast defence, the broadside was best for cruisers. Like her sister ship, the Hercules, she has nine inches of solid iron on her belt, with a wood backing of ten inches and a skin-plating of an inch and a half; over her gun-slides she has corresponding thicknesses of eight, ten and one and a half inches; and on her sides generally, six inches of outside iron-plating, with twelve of wood backing and one and a half of skin-plating. In spite, therefore, of her inferiority in size, she is superior to all vessels of the same class, including the Bellerophon, in the armour-plating she carries, and it is worthy of notice that the Captain and Monarch both carried a smaller average thickness of iron on their sides. It is but just to say that this economy in size, and, therefore, in cost, of the Sultan and Hercules, as compared with their predecessors, is due entirely to the shortening system applied by Mr. Reed, first to the Bellerophon, and adopted afterwards in the construction of the Sultan. The Sultan's armament was, however, the special feature in her construction, and was the principal point of difference between her and the Hercules. An "all-round fire" had been one of the objects desired in ironclad construction; and, in the old controversy on turret and broadside construction, it was argued that this could only be attained by the turret system. After many attempts, however, to overcome the difficulty, the guns of the Sultan were so contrived and arranged as to insure what was wanted. The first most successful effort of the kind was made in the Hercules by the application of what is called the "belt and battery" system. This consisted of armoured batteries at the bow and stern, for firing fore and aft, and a central battery so contrived as to admit of the guns being fired at various angles. It was found, however, that the weight of the guns at the bow and stern of a ship was prejudicial to her so far as an even distribution of weight was concerned, and the Sultan was therefore fitted with an upper-deck battery instead, which was so built as not to interfere with the principal battery on the main deck beneath it, and at the same time to secure a clear and direct stern fire. This substitution of a powerful battery of heavy guns on the upper deck for the smaller fore and aft guns used in the Hercules has proved to be of immense service to the Sultan, and gives her a substantial increase of power. But the important part played by these guns, as regards their capacity to secure an all-round fire, is shown by the fact that the two 12-ton guns mounted on this upper-deck battery in the Sultan can command an arc of 140 out of 180 degrees, and are, therefore, useful either for fore and aft or broadside use. Only one more point remains to be noticed—that is, steadiness at sea. Fortunately, the Hercules and the Sultan have both, during many trials, proved their power to fulfil this condition admirably. It may be remembered that the Warrior and the Agincourt were thought mo[illegible] of steadiness, and one of the arguments in favour of these long vessels was their superior stability. But experiments afloat showed conclusively that both the Hercules and the Sultan were able in rough water to use their guns steadily and effectively when the Warrior was unable to open her battery ports. In her trials the Sultan has steamed a full 15 knots, and she is a capital "sailer." As an ocean cruiser she is still one of our most powerful ironclads, and the Duke of Edinburgh may well be pleased and proud to command her.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

We must wait for the Secretary of State's explanation of the increase in the Army Estimates before we can fully appreciate its significance. But enough appears on the face of the votes to show that the changes tend at all events in the right direction. Whether they go far enough, and whether other changes looking the same way might not have been introduced along with them, are questions which will be better answered after Mr. Hardy's speech. The most important, though not the largest item in the increased charge, is the sum of £163 187, which is added to Regimental Pay.

This is made up in three ways—the addition of 3,591 men to the establishment of the army, increased pay for non-commissioned officers, and for the privates in the foot guards, and deferred pay to men on completing their service with the colours. To this last must be added a further increase of £10 300, which is to be spent in annual grants of deferred pay to members of the first-class reserve, and in pay for a portion of the first-class reserve which is to be called out for duty. These two votes, taken together, appear to constitute Mr. Hardy's scheme for surmounting the recruiting difficulty. He proposes to increase the soldier's pay, but, except in the case of the foot guards, to throw the whole addition into the form of a sum of money to be paid to the soldier partly when he leaves the colours for the reserve and partly while he remains in the reserve. It remains to be seen, of course, whether this prospect will be sufficient to make the army popular or, at all events, less unpopular, than it is at present. It might have been well, perhaps, to accompany it with some improvement in the matter of stoppages. It would probably be possible to give the soldier in barracks better food than he gets now at a lower cost, and the saving effected in this way might be applied to the reduction of the sum which is at present set against his food. But there can be little doubt that the creation of deferred pay is the most promising road which recruiting reform can take. The moment to which a soldier naturally looks forward with most discouragement is the moment when he ceases to be a soldier, without the certainty of being able to become anything else. Other men, if they look forward to change at all, look forward to it as part of a gradual process of transition, in which the old employment is not abandoned until the opening for a new one has presented itself. But in the case of the soldier the abandonment of the old employment is fixed beforehand, whether the employment that is to take its place has been found or not. The payment of a lump sum at this time will come with special appropriateness. It will give the soldier a little time to look about him, or a little capital with which to set himself up in a new trade. He will know that if he deserts this advantage will be lost: so that desertion will have at least one penalty attaching to it the infliction of which will not be dependent on the offender being caught. The issue of deferred pay to the first-class reserve will exercise a similar influence on the soldier's imagination. The service will no longer take the best years of his life and do nothing for him during the years that follow. There is something in store for him when he completes his term with the colours, and something also so long as he fulfils the conditions of service in the reserve. The service is to get something in return for his last concession, since the issue of the deferred pay to the reserve is to be accompanied by more stringent conditions as to appearance at drill and medical fitness. The increase in the pay of non-commissioned officers appeals to the same sentiment. The army may not be so well paid as many civil employments which are equally open to the doubting recruit, but it will have an element of certainty about it which is wanting to these civil employments. Deferred pay is assured; payment in the reserve is assured; promotion to better pay is almost certain if the soldier does his work well. Hitherto the complaint has been that the rise in the pay of the non-commissioned officer over the private soldier has not been sufficient to compensate him for the labour and responsibility involved in the promotion. The increased pay will set this right. If the changes in these three respects have the results which they are designed to have, they will make the army attractive to a shrewder and harder-headed class of men than at present enter it. Instead of being the resort of young men who are fit for nothing else, it will hold out the prospect of a more assured future than can easily be realized by ordinary labour.

The largest increase in the estimates comes under the head of Stores. The House of Commons will be asked to vote £243,000 more for this object than it voted last year. A larger number of new rifles have been ordered, and the new forts which are waiting for their armament will make heavy calls upon the provision of 38-ton guns. There is little reason to hope that the expenditure under this head can ever become stationary. The science of gunnery does not stand still, and until it does the military authorities can but do their best to keep pace with it. Old-fashioned ordnance is almost as bad as no ordnance at all. An improved gun, if it means anything, means a gun that carries farther or throws heavier shot or can be discharged faster than the guns which are brought to bear against it. No amount of skill in the gunner will compensate for any deficiency in these respects. Nor can any pause in the additions to the estimate for regimental charges be looked for for some time to come. It is true that in this case there are no imperious experts marching in front of us, and seeing new fields of experiment continually opening out before their eyes. But there is a level as regards numbers, and probably as regards pay also, which has not yet been reached. It is a gain to have it recognized that the peace establishment of the army is insufficient, but when once this has been admitted the addition of 3,591 men will hardly be found adequate to our new conception of military needs. That we should have eighteen regiments ready to go on foreign service, without calling for volunteers to fill up the vacant places in their ranks, is an improvement; but it does not come up to that conception of a small but thoroughly efficient army which is so dear to reasonable army reformers. Again, the deferred pay to the reserve must increase as the reserve itself increases, and as yet it is only in its infancy.

It may be that more extensive changes would give us a better army for less money. But in the search after this ideal perfection it would be quite possible to let slip opportunities of effecting essential improvements in our existing army. It is an indispensable condition of national safety not to leave ourselves unprovided with means of present defence while we are speculating on the means of future defence. To allow the obvious defects of the existing military system to go unremedied, because the system itself may be changed at some future day with the advice of those naval reformers, would be [illegible] of a piece [illegible] like the Admiralty to build no more ships until the absolutely best type of ship had been finally determined. This would be a very good policy if we could feel assured against attack so long as the question remains under discussion. In the absence of any such security it will be wise to spend money freely on improving our present defences, even at the risk of discovering twenty years hence that, if we had known as much now as we shall know then, we might have spent the money to better purpose.

ECCLESIASTICAL RADICALISM.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

One of the most powerful of the causes which have contributed to the Ultramontane movement within the Roman Catholic Church and to the Ritualist movement within our own has attracted the least attention. It consists in the presence within either Church of a number of clergymen who have no natural affinity for its established principles—who, if they had remained laymen would have been violent innovators of the most reckless sort, but who have been forced by the conditions of their profession to confine the indulgence of their native taste within certain definite limits. It is only as democracy has advanced in the world that Ultramontanism has gained any serious strength. The theory that the Church is an institution absolutely centralized in the Pope was long distinctively known as the Italian opinion, and was at first entirely limited to the country in which every addition made to the Pope's authority and splendour was so much pecuniary gain to great masses of the population. Carried about the world by the Jesuits, the theory had fallen into extreme discredit with the decline of that famous order, and would probably have perished altogether but for the first French Revolution. Although the Roman Catholic Church weathered in the end the storm which overtook it at the close of the last century, it emerged from it with its structure profoundly altered. In almost every country in Europe the clergy, who had belonged in great numbers to the upper classes, and who had been closely connected by their endowments with the land, came to consist of men whose extraction was extremely humble, and who were now the stipendiaries of the State. The new priest was a peasant or a burgess at most, and shared many of the tendencies and sentiments of the class of society from which he sprang. These tendencies and sentiments did not at all lead him to attack his profession, but rather to exalt it; but they did lead him to attack those portions of its hierarchy which were immediately above him. He set himself to decrying the inherent authority of Bishops just as his brother or cousin would take to voting against the prefect or the mayor. The Pope, to whom he attributed infallibility and absolute power, was exactly to him what the Republic, One and Indivisible, or the Rights of Labour were to his lay relatives, and was equally far away. How curiously close together are the boundaries of Ultramontanism and Socialistic Radicalism may be seen by reading the most influential Ultramontane writings and the most influential Radical works of forty or fifty years since Lamennais' publications earlier than 1830 and Lamennais' "Paroles d'un Croyant" are conventionally held by Roman Catholics to lie on opposite sides of the line which separates orthodoxy and heresy; yet not only were they written by the same man, but they contain essentially the same opinions, the writer having simply changed his mind as to the best means of giving effect to them.

Ritualism is a coarse and illogical variety of Ultramontanism, but the conditions of its rise and growth are very much the same. It had its origin in the large drafts for clergymen made by the Church of England on classes which formerly supplied few or none, and in the consequent adoption of sacerdotal opinions by men of a wholly different order of mind and degree of education from those ecclesiastical leaders who first began to hint distrust and dislike of the Reformation. But the aliment of the movement is always a distorted Radicalism. The true strength of every Church always lies in those who are born within its fold, who cling to their earliest associations with it, who have never, or very slightly, changed the opinions which they first received from it. The fiercest convert or the most high-flying theorist on its rights is but a poor substitute for the Churchman who has always been a Churchman. But all that is most venerable and stable in the fabric of the Anglican Church is exactly that which is most odious to a Ritualist. There is, moreover, a singular resemblance between the language of the Ritualist and that of the extreme Radical newspapers. Both sets of newspapers show an amusing alacrity in adopting the newest thing in opinions. What a new "programme" is to the lay Radical, a new superstition, a new dress, a new picture, is to the clerical innovator. And up till quite lately the ecclesiastical Anglican Radical has had advantages almost wholly denied to the Ultramontane Catholic agitator. He has been allowed to abuse his superiors without stint, and to defy the law without punishment. If the lay demagogue ventured on similar indulgences he would stand in much danger of the galleys or worse; and, though an Ultramontane writer may exalt the Pope, he can at most attack his own Bishop decently and indirectly. But English Bishops afford every [illegible] to the Ritualistic clergy; and, indeed, it must be owned that they are too apt to expose themselves recklessly to fire. As for the law, one of the two amusements with which it furnished the Ritualists will have to be given up. They may still abuse it, but they can no longer defy it. The old procedure of the ecclesiastical courts placed the law very much in the position of a wrestler with his arm tied to his leg. The Public Worship Act unloosed the cord by reforming the procedure, and a power is free to act which will stand any amount of abuse but no nonsense.

Anybody who has convinced himself that Ritualism is merely Radicalism turned awry will not easily be frightened by the threats of secession to Romanism which have just been making some stir. The Ritualistic clergy have often boasted that their ranks have supplied fewer converts to Roman Catholicism than did the older school of High Churchmen; and the assertion is probably true, though not for the reasons given. Dr. Newman and his disciples were essentially Conservatives; they sought for a theory upon which they could go to sleep, and they thought they found it in the Roman Catholic Church, which, however, has more recently disturbed a few of them not a little by suddenly shifting their bedding. But the clerical school which has succeeded them is one which craves not for slumber but for excitement, the excitement of rubbing the outside of the cup and the platter into various degrees of polish with various kinds of plate-powder. We venture to say that of all men the most miserable would be a Ritualist curate converted to Romanism. He would be exactly like the greedy little boy engaged to serve in the pastrycook's shop, who, according to the story, is allowed for a whole day to eat everything he pleases. The convert would be sick unto death in his first six months. What is a man to do who can display no new colour because all colours are open to him—who can put on no new dress because an infinite variety of dresses has become permissible—who can shock nobody in the congregation by extravagance because nothing save extravagance is orthodox—who can invent no superstition new to a congregation to whom apparitions of the Virgin are quite commonplace—who may take solitary communion whenever he pleases, who may walk every day between Stations of the Cross without reproach, and who may lawfully confess the whole parish, especially the old women? The proposal that the Ritualists should be allowed by the Pope to form an Uniat Church in communion with Rome, instead of going over one by one, shows a simple craft which is not without its interest. It is in reality a suggestion that this band of ecclesiastical Radicals, instead of finding themselves fettered after their conversion by the surrounding and superincumbent mass of Roman Catholic opinion and practice, should be indulged with just as much liberty as will admit of continued histrionic innovation. We imagine the Pope to be about as likely to concede it as to give up his claims to Infallibility or to the Temporal Power.

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